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ORIGINAL POETRY.

CAPRICE.

Like the vessel under sail,
Nought to guide her, rudder lost,
Veer'd by each capricious gale,
On the wayward billows tost.

Or the thistle down that skims
To and fro upon the breeze,
Glancing in eccentric whims,
That no mortal hand can seize.

So art thou, and ten times worse,
In your zig-zag mind deranging,
Tacking, twisting, shifting course,
Only constant in its changing. *H.*

SONG.

Air—*Maggy Lauder.*

My heart with thee fore'er must be,
Tho' fortune's smiles may leave thee;
My song shall cheer thy misery,
When sorrow's keen may grieve thee—
Then be thou true to me, my love,
Where'er thou may'st wander,
For faithful unto thee, my love,
Will be thy poor Miranda.

When evening over hill and dale
Steals softly, silence bringing,
And Philomel her nightly tale
Unto the gale is singing;
Then to the bower, where oft we've met,
To think on thee I'll wander;
Oh! never, never, dear forget
Thy faithful poor Miranda. SELIM.

CHRISTIAN HOPE.

Tell me not of mortal hopes and fears,
When on the shores that bound this vale of tears,
The soul is hovering. In that solemn hour,
Oh! what is earthly pride, or earthly power;
Then give me not the laurell'd conqueror's crown,
Nor give me not the warrior's proud renown,
What can those toys avail in life's decline,
If still I cannot call a Saviour mine.
Give me that hope to cheer life's failing even,
Whose source is mercy, and whose object Heaven;
That hope, which taught the martyr's soul to dare
The most appalling form that death can wear,
Taught him to pass, without a trembling heart,
The time, where mortal and immortal part;
Supplied his wishes, wiped his falling tears,
Removed his sorrows and repelled his fears.
With such a hope how calmly could I see
All sinking, fading, but eternity;
Smile to behold the light of life decay,
And bless the hand that quench'd its latent ray.
ARCOLO.

THE FAITH OF ABRAHAM.

"Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah, and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of."
Gen. chap. 22. ver. 2.

Now call'd the morning mists away,
And richly glow'd the eastern skies,
When distant far the Patriarch view'd,
Moriah's lofty mount arise.

Beside him gay and blithesome walk'd,
The child of promise, son of joy,
Abram beheld, with mournful eyes,
The smiles of the unconscious boy.

As coy he plock'd the summer rose,
And from its bosom brush'd the dew;
Or laughing in his heart-felt glee,
O'er the green meadows lightly flew.

The father sick'ning turns away,
The nature dreads within his heart;
But faith resumes its wonted sway,
And far all murm'ring thoughts depart.

"It is my Son, my only son,
On whom my expectations rest;
The child of Sarah, fondly loved,
In whom all nations shall be blest."

But love (would unbelief suggest)
If he to death becomes a prey;
Not so the Patriarch, firm he cries,
"Tis God commands and I obey."

They reach Moriah's lofty height,
The beauteous boy in wonder cries,
"My father, lo! the fire and wood,
But where's the Lamb for sacrifice?"

A pang pervades the patriarch's heart,
He strives a starting tear to hide,
The weakness past, he cries my son,
God will himself a Lamb "provide."

Firmly he builds the altar there,
The wood is laid, his son is bound,
The glit'ring knife is rais'd—when lo!
A sudden glory shines around.

"Lay not thy hand upon the lad,
(A voice in heavenly accent cries,)
For now I know thou fearest God,
Since thou hast not from sacrifice

Withheld thy son, thy only son"—
Abram with wonder and delight,
Looks up, and in the thicket near,
A struggling Lamb appears in sight.

Did I not trust God would provide
A Lamb, the faithful patriarch cries,
And then with grateful, joyful heart,
He offered it for sacrifice.

Whilst we applaud the patriarch's faith,
Which did on Israel's God rely,
Let us with wonder and with love,
Turn to the mount of Calvary.

There for our sins the Lamb of God,
Endured reproach, contempt and pain;
And wondrous love for rebels there,
A spotless sacrifice was slain!

God gave his son, his only son,
For us to bleed by murd'rous hands,
And shall we murmur to resign,
Our lambs" too when he commands!

Abram! his faithfulness we'll trust,
Nor wish, nor dare to disobey,
For he who gave our dearest joys,
Has surely right to take away. ZILLAH.

THE MORALIST.

THE GRAVE.

Oh, the grave! the grave! It buries every error; covers every defect; extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regret and tender recollections; who can look down upon the grave even of an *enemy*, and not feel a compunctious throb, that ever he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him! But the grave of those he *loved*—what a place for meditation! Then it is we call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavishing upon us almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of intimacy—then it is we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn and awful tenderness of the parting scene; the bed of death, with all the stilled grief; its noiseless attendance, its mute watchful assiduities! the last testimonies of expiring love; the feeble, fluttering, thrilling—Oh! how thrilling is the pressure of the hand; the last fond look of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshold of existence; the faint, faltering accents struggling in death to give one more assurance of affections!—Aye, go to the grave of buried love and meditate! There settle the account with thy conscience for every past endearment unregarded of that departed being who never—never—never can return to be soothed by contrition!—If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent—if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truth—if thou art a *friend*, and hast ever wronged in thought, or word or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee—if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited pang to the true heart that now lies cold and still beneath thy feet,—then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungenteel action will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that thou wilt be down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear, more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.

True piety and real devotion can only spring from a just knowledge of God and of ourselves, and the relation we stand in to him. For when we consider ourselves as the creatures of God, whom he made for his honour, and as creatures incapable of any happiness, but what results from his favour; and entirely dependent upon him for every thing we have and hope for; what we bear this thought in our mind, what can more prompt or induce us to love and fear, and trust him as our God, our Father, and all sufficient Friend and Helper!

"Real piety looks up to God, sees, hears, feels him, in every event, in every vicissitude, in all places, in all seasons, and upon all occasions. It is theory, *vivified by experience*. It is faith, *substantiated by mental* enjoyment. It is heaven transplanted into the human bosom. It is the radiance of the Divinity, warming and encircling man. It is *spiritual* sense, gratified by *spiritual* sensations. Without this all ceremonies are inefficacious. Books, prayers, sacraments, and meditations, *are but a body without a soul*, a statue without animation.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING BULLETIN.

[We know not—but we may safely place the following article to the credit of John Neal.]

DR. FRANKLIN.

The leading property of Dr. Franklin's mind—great as it was—the faculty, which made him remarkable, and set him apart from other men; —the generator, in truth, of all his power—was GOOD SENSE—only plain good sense—nothing more. He was not a man of Genius; there was no brilliance about him; little or no fervour; nothing like poetry, or eloquence; and yet—by the solo, untiring, continual operation of this humble unpretending quality of the mind, he came to do more in the world of science; more in council; more in the cabinets of Europe; more in the revolution of empires, (uneducated—or self educated as he was,) than five hundred others might have done; each with more genius, more fervour, more eloquence, and more brilliancy.

He was born of English parents, in Boston, Massachusetts, New-England, about 1706, we believe. When a lad, he runaway to Philadelphia. After a long course of self denial, hardship, and wearying disappointment, which nothing but his frugal, temperate, courageous good sense carried him through, he came to be—successively—a journeyman printer, (or pressman rather, on account of his great bodily strength)—in a London printing office;*—editor and publisher at home in Philadelphia, of many papers, which had a prodigious influence over the temper of his countrymen; agent for certain colonies, to this government; an author of celebrity;—a philosopher, whose reputation has gone over the whole of the learned world; a very able negotiator;—a statesman;—a minister plenipotentiary to France, of whose king he obtained, while the Bourbons were in their glory, by his great moderation, wisdom and republican address a treaty which enabled our thirteen colonies of North-America to laugh all the power of Great Britain, year after year, to scorn;—yes—and all these things, did Benjamin Franklin, by virtue alone, of his GOOD COMMON SENSE.

He died in 1790, "full of years and honors; the pride and glory of that empire, the very foundations of which he assisted in laying;—the very corner-stone of which he had helped into the appointed place, with his own powerful hands. He was one of the few—the priesthood of liberty—that stood up, undismayed, unmoved, while the ark of their salvation thundered and shook and lightened in their faces; putting all of them, their venerable hands upon it, nevertheless; and abiding the issue, while the "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE" went forth, like the noise of trumpets, to the four corners of the earth. He lived until he heard the warlike flourish echoing through all the great solitudes of America—the roar of battle, on every side of him—all Europe in commotion—her over peopled empires riotous with a new spirit—HIS country quietly taking place among the nations. What more could he wish? nothing. It was time to give up the ghost.

He was a great—and of course—a good man. We have but few things to lay, seriously to his charge—very few: and after all when we look about us, recollecting as we do the great good which he has done, EVERY WHERE; the little mischief that he has DONE—the less than little, that he ever meditated ANY WHERE—in all his life—to the cause of humanity—we have no heart—we confess it—again to speak unkindly of him. The evil that Benjamin Franklin did, in the whole of his fourscore years, and upwards, of life,—was in comparison with his good works, but as dust in the balance.—*Blackwood's Edinb. Mag.*

*The very press, at which he worked, is now in possession of Messrs. Cox and Baker—Great Queen's Street, Lincoln's Inn fields—near the place where Dr. Franklin worked.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN PERSIA.

The ladies of Persia are very ignorant. It is not customary to teach them even to read, and still less to sew. The exceptions to this rule are extremely rare. I should be greatly puzzled to describe their occupation until they become mothers. I know of none but the toilet, on which, though less complex than that of our ladies, they manage to spend as much time. —The remainder of the day they commonly spend seated on beautiful carpets opposite to a window, overlooking a fountain or piece of water. Here they smoke cailleau, drink coffee, and pay or receive visits until the cool of evening, of which they immediately avail themselves to walk in the gardens without town where they frequently stay till night. The most mistaken notions prevail in Europe as to the degree of liberty enjoyed by the women of Persia; in no country with which I am acquainted are they more perfectly mistresses of their actions.

I must add, that when they become mothers few fulfil the maternal duties more sedulously; they never suffer their children to be suckled, attended or educated by strangers; they keep them under their own immediate care and superintendence until the age of eleven or twelve, when the boys leave the harem to be circumcised, and girls to be mailed, given away, or sold.

There are few countries in which infants undergo such tortures as in Persia, in spite of which deformity is very rare. The moment an infant of either sex sees the light, it is plunged repeatedly into cold water; it is then enveloped in swathings, which are bound so tight as nearly to stifle it. It is then laid on a cradle; without any sort of mattress, the bottom of which is formed of leather, stretched like a drum, and perforated in order that no wet may accumulate. The unhappy babe is fastened down to this cradle with bandages of cotton about eight inches wide and from twenty five to thirty feet long, which are wound over the child and under the cradle.

They are in such a state of compression, that it is marvellous to me that one survives. Nevertheless in this state the unfortunate little creature remains twelve hours at a time. When it cries it is rocked, and the mother kneels before the cradle, which she draws towards her to give the child the breast. In this posture she remains till it falls asleep; but let what will happen, it is never freed from its bonds except morning and evening, and then only just long enough to change its linen.—*Voyage en Perse par M. Gaspard Drouville.*

The philanthropists Mrs. Fry and Mr. J. J. Gurney have made a "Report to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland respecting their late visit to that country." They say

Abounding in gratitude as are the Irish, when justly and kindly treated, we presume it will be allowed that they are, in no common degree, alive to a sense of wrong—that when injured and deprived of their just rights, they have both the acuteness to discern it and the heart to feel it; and presently harbour a deeply rooted sentiment of disaffection and revenge. We conceive that we should be stepping out of our true province were we to offer a direct opinion on that perplexing and agitating question—'Roman Catholic Emancipation;' but we trust we shall not offend the Lord Lieutenant by an expression of the general sentiment, that there never was a people in the management of whom a perfect equity and impartiality was more evidently requisite than the people of Ireland—that it is in the highest degree desirable that every class of the Kings subjects in that country should, so far as is consistent with the safety of the state, be allowed the exercise of the same civil rights—and that the less the distinction of religious opinions are insisted on and dragged to light, in connection with the civil policy of the country, the greater will be the probability of its being blessed with a state of permanent tranquility. We lament that constant agitation of this irritating subject, which keeps perpetually open the wounds of Ireland; and cordially do we wish, that through the means of reasonable concession on both sides, the question might be settled, and forgotten for ever"

They observe further—

"Although in consequence of the disadvantages under which the country now labours, the population seems to be excessive, there is surely strong reason to believe that were the most made of the national resources, this apparent evil would cease.

This, indeed, was the most striking feature which the picture of Ireland presented to our view. —Scarcely any thing is made the most of. A fine and fruitful country is left in a state of partial and inadequate cultivation. A people gifted with an extraordinary vigour of both body and mind, and evidently designed for an elevated place in the scale of nations, is to a great extent ignorant of its own wants; and is, therefore, so far from putting forth its powers, that it appears to rest contented with filth, rags, disorder, wretched accommodation, and very inferior diet."

"I can quit when I choose."

These few words have perhaps, done more mischief in the world than can be conceived. Youthe, just entering the threshold of life with the bright anticipation of their friends, allured by the syren pleasure, with the sparkling cup in her hand, altho' sensible of the dark abyss yawning at their feet, too often stifle the disagreeable mention of conscience and friends, with this sophistical and false consolation, "I can quit when I choose." Alas! link by link is the chain forging, which soon is to bind such unfortunate youths, and bid defiance to the noblest resolutions. Too true was the assertion of Lord Bacon, that all the crimes on the earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property, as drunkenness. It expels reason, drowns the memory—is the beggars companion, and the true and only cause of the vast increase of crime in the world. There is certainly no character which appears so despicable as that of a drunkard; he displays every little spot in his soul in its utmost deformity. When once the youth becomes a devotee at the shrine of Bacchus, and fond of his libations, it is time for him to think. Let him not lull his conscience with the delusive idea of quitting when he chooses, but take a noble stand, and from that moment to cease indulging in his cup, and shun those cemeteries of morality and reputation with which our city unhappily abounds. Drunkenness, that fell destroyer of mind and morals, has elected the exhortation of the preacher—the pen of the moralist—the warn of the physician—the pleadings of the wife and children with tears in their eyes—the remonstrance of the parent and the yawning of the grave,—but all will not do. It has reached an awful and alarming height—it daily increases. It is known to require an extraordinary and noble firmness of the heart to resist its blandishments and allurements. Is it then the temptation you are so easily to withstand, and the habit you are to "quit when you choose?"—Ah! no—my dear young friends, hearken to my advice; when the seductive goblet is offered to your lips, think not you will once more sip the liquid poison because you "can quit when you choose," but consider that cup may probably be the one that will establish that habit with you which you will never be able thereafter to conquer, and dash the proffered cup with indignation to the ground.

From a Paris paper.

THE NATURE OF THE DOG.

A few days before the 9th *Thermidor*, a revolutionary tribunal in one of the departments of the north of France, condemned to death M. des R***, an ancient Magistrate, and a most estimable man, *guilty*, at fifty leagues from Paris, of a conspiracy, which had not existed at St. Lazare. M. des R. had a Water Spaniel, of ten or twelve years old of the small bread, which had been brought up by him, and never quitted him.

Des R*** in prison saw his family dispersed by a system of terror; some had taken flight; others, themselves arrested, were carried into distant gaols; his domestics were dismissed; his house was buried in the solitude of the Seals; his friends either abandoned him, or concealed themselves; every thing in the world was silent to him except his dog. This faithful animal had been refused admittance into the prison. He had returned to his master's house, and found it shut.—He took refuge with a neighbour, who received him; but that posterity may judge soundly of the times in which we have existed, it must be added that this man received him trembling, in secret, and dreading less his humanity for an animal should conduct him to the scaffold. Every day, at the same hour, the dog left the house and went to the door of the prison. He was refused admittance, but he constantly passed an hour before it and then returned. His fidelity at length won upon the porter, and he one day allowed him to enter. The dog saw his master. It was difficult to part them; but, the gaoler carried him away, and the dog returned to his retreat. He came back the next morning, and every day; and once each day he was admitted. He licked the hand of his friend, looked at him licked his hand again, and went away of himself.

When the day of sentence arrived, notwithstanding the crowd, notwithstanding the guard, he penetrated into the hall, and crouched himself between the legs of the unhappy man, whom he was about to lose forever. The Judges condemned the man; and may my tears be pardoned for the expression, which escapes from them, they condemned him in the presence of his dog.—They re-conducted him to the prison, and the dog from that time did not quit the door.

The fatal hour arrives; the prison opens; the unfortunate man passes out; it is the dog that receives him at the threshold. He clings upon his hand. Alas! that hand will never more be spread upon thy caressing head! He follows him. The axe falls, the master dies, but the tenderness of the dog cannot cease. The body is carried away; he walks at his side; the earth receives it; he lays himself upon the grave.

There he passed the first night; the next day, the second night. The neighbour, in the mean time, unhappy at not seeing him, risks himself, searching for the dog, guesses for the extent of his fidelity the asylum he has chosen, finds him, caresses him, brings him back, and makes him eat. An hour afterwards, the dog escaped, and regained his favourite place. Three months passed away, each morning of which he came to seek his food, and then returned to the ashes of his master; but each day he was more sad, more meagre, more languishing, and it was plain that he was gradually reaching his end.—They endeavoured, by chaining him up, to wean him; but you cannot triumph over nature! He broke or bit through his bonds; escaped; returned to the grave, and never quitted it more. It was in vain that they endeavoured to bring him back. They carried him food but he ate no longer. For four and twenty hours he was seen employing his weakened limbs in digging up the earth that separated him from the remains of the man he had so much loved. Passion gave him strength, and he gradually approaches the body; his labours of affection then vehemently increased; his efforts became convulsive; he shrinked in his struggles; his faithful heart gave way, and he breathed out his last gasp, as if he knew he had found his master!

The following story is extracted from the *Memoirs of Edgeworth*, and is told of Sir Francis Delaval's electioneering at Andover:—"His attorney's bill was yet to be discharged. It had been running on for many years, and though large sums had been paid on account, a prodigious balance still remained to be adjusted. The affair came before the King's Bench. Among a variety of exorbitant and monstrous charges there appeared the following article—" To being thrown out of the window at the George Inn, Andover—to my leg being thoroby broken—to surgeon's bill, and loss of time and business—all in the service of Sir F. B. Delaval—Five hundred pounds." When this curious *item* came to be explained, it appeared, that the attorney had, by way of promoting Sir Francis' interest in the borough, sent cards of invitation to the officers of a regiment in the town, in the name of the Mayor and Corporation, inviting them to dine and drink his Majesty's health on his birth-day. He, at the same time, wrote a similar invitation to the officers of the regiment. The two companies met, complimented each other, eat a good dinner, drank a hearty bottle of wine to his Majesty's health, and prepared to break up. The commanding officer of the regiment, being the politest man in company, made a handsome speech to Mr. Mayor, thanking him for his hospitable invitation and entertainment. "No, Colonel," replied the Mayor, "it is to you thanks are due by me and my brother Aldermen for your generous treat to us." The Colonel replied with as much warmth as good breeding would allow: the Mayor retorted with downright anger, swearing that he would not be cheated by the bravest Colonel in his majesty's service. "Mr. Mayor," said the Colonel, there is no necessity for displaying any vulgar passion on this occasion; permit me to show you, that I have here your obliging card of invitation." "Nay, Mr. Colonel, here is no opportunity for bantering, there is your card." Upon examining the cards, it was observed that notwithstanding an attempt to disguise it, both cards were written in the same hand, by some person who had designed to make fools of them all. Every eye of the corporation turned spontaneously upon the attorney, who, of course, attended all public meetings. His impudence suddenly gave way, he faultered, and betrayed himself so fully by his confusion, that the Colonel, in a fit of summary justice, threw him out of the window. For this Sir Francis Delaval was charged £500.

Damp-Destroyer.—By placing an unstopped bottle, or more open vessel, if convenient, containing strong sulphuric acid, in any part of a room, the moisture of the air becomes rapidly absorbed, and the salubrity of the apartment consequently improved. The great capacity of sulphuric acid for vapour, and the cheapness of the acid, renders this mode of absorbing humidity very economical.

LOSS OF THE PHŒNIX.

BY THE LIEUTENANT.

"October the 2d, spoke to the Barbadoes off Port Antonio in the evening. At eleven at night it began to snuffle, with monstrous heavy appearance from the eastward—close reefed the topsails. Sir Hyde sent for me—'What sort of weather have we, Archer?' 'It blows a little and has a very ugly look; if we were in any other country but this, I should say we were going to have a gale of wind.' 'Aye, it looks so, very often here, when there is no wind at all; however, don't hoist the topsails till it clears a little; there is no trusting any country.' At twelve I was relieved; the weather had the same look: however, they made sail upon her, but we had a very dirty night. At eight in the morning I came up again, found it blowing hard from E. N. E. with close-reefed topsails upon the ship—heavy squalls at times. Sir Hyde came upon deck—'Well, Archer, what do you think of it?' 'Oh, sir, 'tis only a touch of the times—we shall have an observation at twelve o'clock: the clouds are beginning to break—it will clear up at noon, or else blow hard afterwards.' 'I wish it would clear up, but I doubt it much; I was once in a hurricane in the East Indies, and the beginning of it had much the same appearance as this; so take in the topsails—we have plenty of sea-room.'

"At twelve the gale increasing still, we wore ship to keep as near midchannel, between Jamaica and Cuba, as possible: at one, the gale increasing still; at two, 'harder yet—it still blows harder!' reefed the courses, and furled them; brought too under a foul mizen staysail, head to the northward. In the evening, no signs of weather taking off, but every appearance of increasing, prepared for a proper gale of wind; secured all the sails with spare gaskets—good rolling tackles upon the yards—spanned the booms—saw the boats all made fast: new lashed the guns—double breached the lower deckers—saw that the carpenters had the tarpaulins and battens all ready for hatchways—got the topgallant masts down upon deck—jib-boom and spritsail-yard fore and aft—in fact every thing we could think of to make a snug ship.

"The poor devils of birds now began to find the uproar in the elements, for numbers came on board of us, both of sea and land kinds; some I took notice of, which happened to be to leeward, turned to windward like a ship—tack and tack—for they could not fly against it; and when they had come over the ship, dash themselves on the deck, and never attempt to stir till picked up; and when let go again, would not leave the ship, but endeavour to hide themselves from the wind. At eight o'clock a hurricane—the sea roaring, but the wind still steady to a point; did not ship a spoonful of water. However, got the hatchways all secured, expecting what would be the consequence, should the wind shift: placed the carpenters by the mainmast with broad axes, knowing from experience that at the moment when you want to cut away to save the ship, an axe may not be found. Went to supper—bread, cheese and porter: the purser frightened out of his wits about his bread bags; the two marine officers as white as sheets, not understanding the ship's working so much, and *the noise of the lower deck guns*, which by this time made a *pretty* screeching to people not used to it: it seemed as if the whole ship's side was going at each roll. Woodman, our carpenter, was all this time smoking his pipe and laughing at the doctor; the second lieutenant upon deck, the third in his hammock. At ten o'clock I thought to get a little sleep—came to look into my cot—it was full of water; for every seam, by the straining of the ship, had begun to leak; stretched myself, therefore, upon deck between two chests, and left orders to be called should the least thing happen.

"At twelve a midshipman came to me—'Mr. Archer, we are just going to wear ship.' 'Oh, very well, I will be up directly; what sort of weather have you got?' 'It blows a hurricane.' Went upon deck, found Sir Hyde there: 'It blows damn'd hard, Archer.' 'It does indeed, sir.' 'I don't know that I ever remember its blowing so hard before; but the ship makes very good weather of it upon this tack, as she bows the sea; but we must wear her, as the wind has shifted to the S. E. and we are drawing right upon Cuba; so do you go forward, and have some hands stand by; loose the lee-yard arm of the foresail, and when she is right before the wind, whip the clue garnet close up, and roll the sail up.' 'Sir, there is no canvass can stand against this a moment; if we attempt to loose him, he'll fly into ribands in a moment, and may lose three or four of our people; she'll weary by manning the fore shrouds.' 'No, I don't think she will.' 'I'll answer for it, sir; I have seen it tried several times on the coast of America with success.' 'Well, try it; if she does not wear, we can only loose the foresail afterwards.' This was a great condescension from such a man as Sir Hyde. However, by sending about two hundred people into the fore rigging, after a hard struggle she wore; found she did not make so good weather on this tack as the other, for as the sea began to run across, she had not time to rise from one sea before another dashed against her. Began to think we should lose our masts, as the ship lay very much along, by the pressure of the wind constantly upon the yards and masts alone; for the poor mizen staysail had gone in shreds long before, and the sails began to fly from the yards through the gaskets into comets whips. My God! to think that the wind could have such force!

"Sir Hyde now sent to see what was the matter between decks, as there was a good deal of noise. As soon as I was below, one of the marine officers calls out, 'Good God! Mr. Archer, we are sinking—the water is up to my cot.' 'Poo, poo, as long as it is not over your mouth, you are well off; what the devil do you make this noise for?' I found there was some water between decks, but nothing to be alarmed at; scuttled the deck, and let it run into the well: found she made a great deal of water through the sides and decks; turned the watch below to the pumps, though only two feet of water in the well; but expected to be kept constantly at work now, as the ship laboured much, with hardly a part above water but the quarter deck, and that but seldom. 'Come, pump away my boys.—Carpenters, get the weather chain pump rigged.' 'All ready, sir.' 'Then man it, and keep both pumps going.'

"At two o'clock the chain pump was choaked: set the carpenters at work to clear it; the two hand pumps at work upon deck. The ship gained upon us, while our chain pumps were idle; in a quarter of an hour they were at work again, and we began to gain upon her. While I was standing at the pumps, cheering the people, the carpenter's mate came running to me with a face as long as my arm—'Oh, sir, the ship has sprung a leak in the gunner's room.' 'Go then, and tell the carpenter to come to me, but don't speak a word to any one else.' 'Mr. Goodinch, I am told there is a leak in the gunner's room; go and see what is the matter, but don't alarm any body, and come and make your report privately to me.' A little after this he returned: 'Sir, there's nothing there, 'tis only the water washing up between the timbers that this booby has taken for a leak.' 'Oh, very well; go upon deck, and see if you can keep any of the water from washing down below.' 'Sir, I have had four people constantly keeping the hatchway secure, but there is such a weight of water upon deck, that nobody can bear it when the ship rolls.'

"Shortly afterwards the gunner came to me: 'Mr. Archer, I should be glad if you would step this way into the magazine for a moment.' I thought some damned thing was the matter, and ran directly. 'Well, what's the matter here?' 'The ground tier of powder is spoiled; and I want to show you that it is not out of carelessness in me in stowing it, for no powder in the world could be better stowed: now, sir, what am I to do? if you don't speak to Sir Hyde, he will be angry with me.' I could not but smile, to see how easy he took the danger of the ship, and said to him, 'Let us shake off the gale of wind first, and talk of the damaged powder afterwards.'

"At four, we had gained upon the ship a little, and I went upon deck, it being my watch. The second lieutenant relieved me at the pumps. Who can attempt to describe the appearance of things upon deck? If I was to write forever, I could not give you an idea of it: a total darkness all above—the sea on fire, running as it were in Alps, or Peaks of Teneriffe—mountains are too common an idea; the wind roaring louder than thunder, (absolutely no flight of imagination;) the whole made more terrible, if possible, by a very uncommon kind of blue lightning. The poor ship very much pressed, yet doing what she could; shaking her sides and groaning at every stroke. Sir Hyde upon deck lashed to windward. I soon lashed myself along side of him, and told him the situation of things below; the ship not making more water than might be expected from such weather, that I was only afraid of a gun breaking loose. 'I am not in the least afraid of that; I have commanded her six years, and have had many a gale of wind in her, so that her iron work is pretty well tried, which always gives way first. Hold fast! that was an ugly sea; we must lower the yards, I believe, Archer—the ship is much pressed.' 'If we attempt, sir, we shall lose them, for a man aloft can do nothing; besides, their mainmast is a *spring* mast.—I wish it was overboard without carrying any thing else along with it; but that can soon be done, the gale cannot last forever, 'twill soon be daylight now.'

"Found by the master's watch it was five o'clock, though but a little after four by ours; glad it was so near daylight, and looked for it with much anxiety. Cuba, thou art much in our way! Another ugly sea. Sents midshipman to bring news from the pumps: the ship was gaining on them very much, for they had broke one of their chains, but 'twas almost mended again. News from the pump again—she still, still gains! a heavy sea! Back water from leeward half way up the quarter deck—filled one of the cutters upon the booms, and tore her all to pieces; the ship lying almost upon her beam ends, and not attempting to right again. Word from below that the ship still gained on them, as they could not stand to the pumps, she lay so much along. Said to Sir Hyde, 'This is no time, sir, to think of saving the masts; shall we cut the mainmast away?' 'Aye, as as fast as you can.' I accordingly went into the weather chain with a pole-axe to cut away the lanyards; the boatswain to the leeward, and the carpenters stood by the mast: we were all ready, when a violent sea broke right on board of us, carried every thing upon deck away; filled the ship full of water; the main and mizen masts went, the ship righted, but was in the last struggle of sinking under us. As soon as we could shake our heads above the water, Sir Hyde exclaimed, 'We are gone at last, Archer—foundered at sea!' 'Yes, sir, farewell, and the Lord have mercy on us!' I then turned about to look forward at the ship, and thought she was struggling to get rid of some of the water; but all in vain—she was almost full below. 'God Almighty! I thank thee that now I am leaving this world which I have always considered as only a passage to a better, I die with full hope of thy mercies, through the merits of Jesus Christ thy Son, our Saviour.' I then felt sorry that I could swim; as by that means I might be a quarter of an hour longer dying, than a man who could not, as it is impossible to divest ourselves of a wish to preserve life. At the end of these reflections, I thought I felt the ship thump, and grinding on her feet; it was so. 'Sir, the ship is ashore.' 'What do you say?' 'The ship is ashore, and we may save ourselves yet.' By this time the quarter deck was full of men that had come up from below, and the Lord have mercy upon us! flying about from all quarters.

"The ship made every body sensible now that she was ashore, for every stroke threatened a total dissolution of her whole frame; found she was stern ashore, and the bow broke the sea a good deal, though it was washing clean over at every stroke. Sir Hyde—'Keep to the quarter deck, my lads, when she goes to pieces, 'tis your best chance.' A providential circumstance got the foremast out away, that she might not pay round broadside to; lost five men cutting away the foremast, by the breaking of a sea on board, just as the mast went; that was nothing—every one expected it would be his own fate next. Looked for day-break with the greatest impatience at last it came—but what a scene did it show us! the ship upon a bed of rocks, mountains of them on one side, and cordilleras of water on the other; our poor ship grinding and crying out at every stroke between them, going away by piece-meal: however, to show the unaccountable workings of Providence, that often what appears to be the greatest evil, proves to be the greatest good, that unmerciful sea lifted and beat us up so high among the rocks, that at last the ship scarcely moved. She was a very strong ship, and did not go to pieces at the first thumping, although her decks tumbled in. We found afterwards, that she had beat over a ledge of rocks, almost a quarter of a mile without us; where, if she had struck, every soul of us must have perished. I now began to think of getting on shore; so stripped off my coat and shoes for a swim, and looked for a line to carry with me. I luckily could not find one, which gave time for recollection: 'This won't do for me to be the first man out of the ship, and first lieutenant; may we get to England again, and people may think I paid a great deal of attention to myself, and did not care for any body else. No, that won't do; instead of being first, I'll see every man, sick and well, out of her before me."

"I now thought there was not a probability of the ship's going soon to pieces, therefore had not a thought of instant death; took a look round with a sort of philosophic eye, to see how the same situation affected my companions; and was not surprised to find the most swaggering, swearing bullies in fine weather, were now the most pitiful wretches on earth, when death appeared before them. Several people that could swim went overboard to try for shore; nine of them were drowned before our eyes. However, two got safe; by which means, with a line we

rocky, upon which many went and arrived safe. Those were some sick and wounded on board who could not go the way; so we got a spare topsail-yard from the chains, and got one end on shore and the other into the cabin window, so that most of the sick got ashore this way. As I had determined, so I was the last man out of the ship, which was about ten o'clock. The gale now began to break.—Sir Hyde came to me, taking me by the hand, was so affected as to be hardly able to speak: "Archer, I am happy beyond expression to see you on shore; but look at our poor Phenix!" I turned about, but could not say a single word, being too full; my mind had been too actively employed before, but every thing now rushed upon me at once, so that I could not contain myself, and I indulged for a full quarter of an hour. By twelve it was pretty moderate; got some sails on shore, and made tents; found great quantities of fish drove up by the sea in holes amongst the rocks, knocked up a fire, and had a most comfortable dinner. In the afternoon we made a stage from the cabin windows to the rocks, and got out some provisions and water, lest the ship should go to pieces, and then we must all perish with hunger and thirst; for we were upon a desolate part of the coast, and under a rocky mountain, which could not supply us with a single drop of water.

"Slept comfortably this night; and the next day the idea of death vanishing by degrees, the prospect of being prisoners, perhaps during the war, at the Havana, and walking three hundred miles to it through the woods, was unpleasant; however, to save life for the present, employed this day in getting more provisions and water on shore, which was not an easy matter, on account of decks, guns and rubbish that lay over them, and ten feet of water besides. In the evening I proposed to Sir Hyde to repair the remains of the only boat left; and that I would venture to Jamaica myself, and if I got safe, would bring back vessels to take them all off—a proposal worth thinking of. It was next day agreed to; so got the cutter on shore; and set the carpenter to work on her. In two days she was ready; and at four o'clock in the afternoon I embarked with four volunteers, and a fortnight's provision; hoisted English colours as we put off from the shore, and received three cheers from the lads left behind, which we returned, and set sail with a light heart; having not the least doubt, that, with God's assistance, we should come back and bring them all off. Had a very squally night, and a very leaky boat, so as to keep two buckets constantly bailing. Steered her myself the whole night by the stars; and in the morning saw the island of Jamaica, distance about twelve leagues. At eight in the evening arrived in Montego Bay.

"I must now begin to leave off, particularly as I have but half an hour to conclude, else my pretty little short letter will lose its passage, which I should not like, after being ten days at different times writing it, beating up with the convoy to the northward, which is a reason that this epistle will never read well; for I never sat down with a proper disposition to go on with it; but as I know something of the kind would please you, I was resolved to finish it; yet it will not bear an overhaul; so don't expose your son's nonsense.

"But to proceed. Instantly sent off an express to the admiral; another to Porcupine man of war; and went myself to Martha Brae, to get vessels, for all their vessels here, as well as many of their houses were gone to Moco. Got three small vessels, and set out back again to Cuba, where I arrived the fourth day after leaving them. I thought the ship's crew would have devoured me on my landing; they whisked me up on their shoulders presently, and carried me to the tent where Sir Hyde was. I must omit many little anecdotes that happened on shore, for want of time; but I shall have a number of stories to tell you when I get alongside of you; and the next time I visit you, I shall not be in such a hurry to quit you as I was the last; for then I hoped my nest would have been pretty well feathered. But my tale is forgot. I found the Porcupine had arrived that day, and the lads had built a boat, almost ready for launching, that would hold fifty men; which was intended for another trial, in case I should have foundered.

Next day, embarked all our people that were left, amounting to 250; for some had died of the wounds they got coming on shore; others by drinking rum; and others had straggled into the country. All our vessels were so full of people, that we could not take away the few clothes that were saved from the wreck; that was a trifle, since our lives and liberties were saved.

"To make short of my story, we all arrived safe at Montego Bay; and shortly after at Port Royal, in the Janus, which was sent on purpose for us, and were all honourably acquitted for the loss of the ship. I was made Admiral's aid-de-camp, and a little after sent down to St. Juan's, captain of the Resource, to bring what were left of the poor devils to Bluefields, on the Musquito shore, and then to Jamaica, where they arrived after three months' absence, and without a prize, though I looked out hard off Portobello and Carthagena.

"Found, in my absence, that I had been appointed captain of the Tobago; where I remain his Majesty's most true and faithful servant, and my dear mother's most dutiful son."

"—— ARCHER"

COMMUNICATION.

CONSUMPTION.

NO. I.

This name is given to almost all the pulmonary complaints producing emaciation, as the name of Fever is given to all the complaints attended with a quick pulse; although there are a multitude of fevers and febrile diseases, very different from each other. The same happens with Consumption, since there are many different kinds of Consumptions or pulmonary diseases. They may thus be very properly compared to each other, and in fact Consumption has sometimes been called inward fever or hectic fever when attended with febrile symptoms.

It is very important to be convinced of this fact; since the ignorance of it, is one of the causes that render Consumption so fatal. The actual medical practice in this disease is often very blind and absurd; as much so as when common intermittent fevers were so fatal, and became a kind of plague, owing to the neglect of proper tonics and refrigerants by physicians. At present even the most enlightened practitioners fail in distinguishing the various kinds of consumption, and their successive periods, all of which require peculiar remedies and diets and they generally follow a blind, empirical mode of prescribing, which increases the debility and emaciation. In fact, as the disease is deemed incurable by most of them, they are careless and rely in mere palliatives. It is thus that Consumption is now become a plague, destroying one fifth of the whole population, in gradual rotation.

This indifference or neglect has suggested to many Empirics, the idea of offering as specifics several palliatives of symptoms, among which must be ranked the *hepatica* or Liverwort, an old and well known palliative, producing no positive nor lasting benefit, as the experience of 2000 years has shown. All these empirical nostrums are recommended without distinction of cases and periods, and as alone sufficient to cure: which evinces the great ignorance of those Empirics Even milk which is such a good diet in the 1st, 3d and 4th stages of the disease, becomes hurtful in the 2d and 5th.

We must separate or distinguish from these false and useless remedies, the late discovered Pelmelis or rather Pulmelis, which acts directly on the lungs, as Quinine acts on the fibres, and therefore cures consumptions as Quinine does fevers; but requires like it proper and suitable auxiliaries, such as antiscrofulous, to Scrofulous Consumption, Curatives in Dropsical Consumptions, Astringents in Bloody Consumption, Sedatives in Catarrhal Consumption, Tonics in Dyspeptic Consumption, &c. not may be used first as to mutual degrees and kinds. We propose to publish successively an account of the cases that will promote or prevent its efficiency by acting or impairing its effects on the lungs, and a pamphlet is preparing, where all the kinds of Consumptions will be properly distinguished and designated,

Municus.

POWERFUL LANGUAGE.

All the performances of human art, of which we look with praise and wonder, are instances of the resistless force of human perseverance. It is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united by canals. If a man were to compare the effect of one stroke of the pickaxe, or of one impression of a spade, with the general design or last result, he would be overwhelmed by the sense of their disproportion. Yet these petty operations, incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties; and mountains are levelled, and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that those who have any intention of deviating from the beaten roads of life, and acquiring a reputation superior to names hourly swept away by time, among the refuse of fame, should add to their reason, and their spirit, the power of persisting in their purposes—acquire the art of sapping what they cannot batter, and the habit of vanquishing obstinate resistance by obstinate attacks.—*Dr. Johnson.*

The different grades of joy have performed wonders in medicine. Many striking instances are recorded of its salutary effects, when it has operated in laughter. Children it is said, have been cured by it of the rickets. Voltaire relates a story of a lady, who was supposed to be in the last state of an acute disease. Her mother, who stood weeping at her bedside, prayed for her life, and offered to her Maker all her other children, if the sick one should be spared. A son-in-law, who had married another of her daughters and who by the bedside, very gravely said, "I hope, madam, you mean, of one sex only;" meaning her female children. The lady who was ill, was so struck with this speech, that she burst into a fit of laughter, and from that time recovered. This gentle and pleasant emotion of the diaphragm and its contiguous muscles, produced the same effect upon the Cardinal in Rome, in a similar situation.—Laughter was excited in him, while he lay in his bed, by seeing a favourite monkey put on his pontifical robes, and strut about his bed chamber, with the solemn face with which he has often seen his master perform his public ecclesiastical duties.

Not far distant from our good city, there lives a man, whose spouse one day got in a pet, and refused to speak for eight or ten days, (no cavilling, old bachelors—she actually held her tongue all the aforesaid time.) Well, the husband, poor fellow, although her silence sometimes used to be most "devoutly wished for," wished to hear again, the clapper of that little *belle*, that sometimes made his ears tingle; she was inexorable. At last he hit upon an expedient that "brought her to her speech again;" she was very neat and tidy about her furniture and apparel. He stepped into another room, opened a bureau, and commenced throwing the contents of the drawers on the floor. She came in when he had nearly completed his work, of tumbling out silks, laces and handkerchiefs, and without think ng, screamed out "Mercy! what in the world are you doing?" The husband turned round calmly, "Nothing, only looking for my wife's tongue, which I have found at the bottom of these drawers."—*Cin. Pap.*

BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT.

The following beautiful chemical experiment may easily be performed by a lady, to the great astonishment of the circle of her tea party. Take two or three blades of red cabbage, cut or tear them into small bits, put them into a basin, and pour a pint of boiling water on them; let it stand an hour, and then decant the liquid into a glass bottle it will be of a fine violet blue colour. Then take four wine glasses—into one put two or three drops of sulphuric acid, or five or six drops of strong vinegar; into another put five or six drops of a solution of soda, into a third as much of a strong solution of alum, and let the fourth glass remain empty. The glasses from the bottle, and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will soon change the colour and become a beautiful red, that into the glass containing the soda a fine green, and that containing the alum a fine purple, while that poured into the empty one will of course, remain unchanged. By adding a little vinegar to the green, it will immediately change to a red; and by adding a little of the solution of soda to the red, it will assume a fine green; thus showing the action of acids and alkalis on vegetable blues.

NEW SYSTEM OF PUNCTUATION.

At a dinner table, a short time since, one of those nondescripts called a *Dandy* was seated at the top, and an honest plain dealing farmer at the bottom. During dinner time, a great many affectedly polite speeches were made by the beau, and a great many coarse ones by the farmer. When cheese was introduced, the fop, in an affectedly mincing tone, asked the company whether they preferred the *pure* or *impure*? On asking the farmer this question, the old man replied —" hang your *pure* or *impure*, give me some of the *musty!*" "Sir," says the dandy, "I must beg leave to tell you, that you have made very many insolent speeches during dinner; and sir, if I have any repetition of your insolence, I shall place my thumb and finger on each side of your nose and make a parenthesis of it!" "A *parenthesis!* shall you?" says the old man—"then I shall put my fist in your face and make a *full stop* of it."

The following was the age of the Sovereigns of Europe on the 1st of January:

	years	months	days
A. Clement, Saxony,	78	0	4
Charles X. France,	70	2	23
Leo XII. Roman States,	67	4	29
George IV. England,	64	4	19
Charles John, Sweden,	63	11	5
Charles Felix, Sardinia,	62	8	23
Frederick IV. Denmark,	59	11	17
Francis I. Austria,	59	10	19
Frederick William, Prussia,	57	4	26
William Frederick, Netherlands,	53	4	17
Francis II. Sicilies,	50	4	29
William Wirtemberg,	46	2	4
Mahmoud II. Turkey,	43	5	11
Ferdinand VII. Spain,	43	2	18
Louis I. Bavaria,	41	4	6
Nicholas I. Russia,	31	5	29
Peter, Brazil,	29	2	10
Maria, Portugal,	10	4	27

THE SERENADERS.

Ye came to my dream, like the forms of the blest,
On pinions of light descending—
Hymning the closed of their hallowed rest,
Where heaven's own strains were blending!

Ye came like the moon, when unclouded and bright
She steals o'er the silent ocean,
Waking its waves with her tremulous light—
Till they sparkle with fond emotion!

Ye seem'd like beings of scraph birth
In that lone and lilly hour—
Yet there breath'd around ye a "charm of *earth*"
And I yielded to its power.

For I thought of the eve when first *that strain*,*
Came on a Zelia's lyre—
And it brightened on memory's page again,
All—all that lay cold inspire.

But ye passed away like sunbeams of light,
To gladden another 'sphere,'
And I sigh'd as 'along the lapse of night,'
Your *last* notes met mine ear.

Yet long did ye hover avoid my dreams,
With your fairy minstrelsy;
Soft as the sun's retiring beams
That melt an evening sky.

AUGUSTA.

*The meeting of the waters.

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

Dr. Harsch, professor of the University of Soroe, has, after a residence of six years in France, Italy, and Germany, returned to Copenhagan and brought with him four plays, composed while he was abroad, written both in German and Danish. According to Dr. Heiberg's *Flyvende Post*, Tuck, who superintended the German edition, is stated to have given it as his opinion, "that since Goethe's best time nothing more excellent in dramatic literature has appeared than these four plays."

Dr. Frank, of Munich, has lately established a Sanscrit printing press at Munich, and, from the first number of his Journal, entitled "Vjasa," on the Philosophy, Mythology, Literature, and Language of the Hindoos, we are led to anticipate a new era in Sanscrit literature. It contains a dissertation on the scientific importance of Sanscrit incubrations, and a fragment of Jadschurmada, with a Latin translation.

Doctor Howe has prepared for the press an Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution.

The admirers of Sir Walter Scott will learn with pleasure, that another romance from his magical pen is shortly to appear. It is to be entitled "St. Valentine's Day, or the fair Maid of Perth," in three volumes; and will form the second series of Chronicles of the Canongate.

Sermons by Sir Walter Scott.—"Religious Discourses, by a Layman," are announced as in the British press, and the London Literary Gazette states that they comprise Three Sermons by Sir Walter Scott. We presume they will be read with not less interest than his lighter productions.

A volume of poems is about to be published in Providence, Rhode Island, written by a lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, who, like most of the children of song, is said to be "steeped in poverty to the very lips," and to add the claim of an exemplary and pious life, to that of a vigorous and cultivated intellect.

THE SCOTCH NOVELS.

It is not generally known that none of the parties engaged in the production of these immortal works, not even their distinguished author, at first anticipated their astonishing success, or rather, they all feared, that "Waverly," might prove a failure. Waverly was written about the period when the author's poetical fame was beginning to decline; and it lay half printed for about two years in the warehouse of Messrs. Ballantyne & Co. in whose bookselling trade Mr. Scott was said to be interested as a partner. Upon the failure of Mr. Ballantyne, part of his stock was transferred to Mr. Constable; but even that sagacious bookseller demurred to the purchase of the half printed Waverly. At last, however, the novel was completed, and appeared. Its success was equally sudden, and its anonymous author received all the honors of a first rate Novelist, long before either Review or Magazine had proclaimed to the world that such a mighty genius had arisen.—*London Weekly Review.*

BIBLE SOCIETY.

A society of young men was instituted in Philadelphia on the 10th of January last, for the purpose of supplying every family in the city, which should be found destitute of the Scriptures, with a copy of the Holy Bible; and the work was to be completed it practicable by the 1st of March. By a report read on the 28th of Feb. it appears that the total number of Bibles distributed is 2412, and that the work of supplying the destitute was accomplished, when once undertaken, with great facility. "There is not a family in Philadelphia that does not possess the book of life.

A fire broke out on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, in a bakery, it is said, at the rear of some small houses in South alley, which were for some time a menacing aspect; the prompt interposition of our very vigilant and efficient fire corps soon reduced it. In truth, it must be a formidable column of fire, indeed, which their united exertions, with the admirable facilities of water which this city affords, would not subdue. It is reported, two horses were burnt to death, and considerable damage done to the buildings.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The question of the Supreme Court, now sitting at Washington, was delivered last week by Mr. Justice Story, in the case of the Atlantic Insurance Company of this city against the Marshall of Pennsylvania, first tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for that District, and appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was very full and elaborate, and established all the main points contended for in favour of the Company. This decision, we understand embraces what are called the Tea cases, and releases a large amount of property which has been locked up for a long time.

Extract from Paris.

"Our illustrious friend General Lafayette has been very ill, but his health is improving. I enquired last evening. His convalescence has been so slow that his family are uneasy, fearing something wrong about the chest. Certain symptoms had revived the recollection of a complaint of the kind which he experienced in youth—I trust he will soon be completely restored to his family, friends and country."

DRAMATIC DINNER.

On Wednesday (says the Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday last,) a dinner was given at the City Hotel, as a testimonial of respect to Mr. Cowell, who has managed with such eminent success and ability the concerns of the Baltimore Theatre during the season which has lately closed. The company was numerous and of great respectability. Many toasts were given having reference to the Drama, and those who have contributed by their talent to promote its best interests. On the health of Mr. Cowell being drank, he arose and addressed the company in a short but neat and appropriate speech. Of this gentleman we must be permitted to say, that whilst his deportment in private life has commanded the respect and kind regard of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance, his uncommon powers as a comic actor have been the source of infinite gratification to all the lovers of genuine comedy. Of his ability as a manager, his great success has furnished the best practical proof.

The following being the first toast, seems to breathe the spirit of the occasion.

"*The Drama*—May the reflections of this splendid *mirror* emit the light of truth, the image of nature, and the moral of religion."

Mr. Pearman, Mrs. Austin, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Knight, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Cowell, and others were handsomely toasted on the occasion.

M. Dupin states that a considerable portion of the French peasantry, and of the artisans in the Provinces, do not understand the French language proper, but habitually think and speak in a barbarous dialect. This circumstance has been found a great obstacle to the progress of the population in literary education, and the success of Mechanic Schools or Institutes.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff Bill drags heavily along in the house. The members seem, in anticipation, to have become weary of the debate; and we shall not be surprised, if the effect of their obvious indisposition to listen to the debate, should be to limit the discussion to a much narrower space than we have supposed it would occupy.

The packet ship Alexander, Captain Baldwin, which sailed from Philadelphia, on the 12th January, arrived at Liverpool in fifteen days.

On Sunday evening last, Captain Robinson of the sloop Bolivar, outward bound for St. Johns, East Florida, was seized by his crew and thrown overboard, when opposite Marcus Hook. Some persons at Marcus Hook who saw the transaction, put off in boats to rescue the captain, but before they could reach him he sunk for the last time. The crew of the sloop were arrested, and after having a hearing before Justice Hastram, were committed to the jail of Delaware county at Chester. The sloop lies at Marcus Hook.

The coasting trade of Philadelphia, in 1827, in regular packets, was estimated at $27,825,000—of which the trade with New York was estimated at $2,656,000—New Orleans $1,455,000—Charleston and Savannah $3,550,000—Boston $1,762,000—Providence $1,480,000—Virginia $1,500,000—Baltimore $840,000—Hartford $600,000—Alexandria $560,000—Nantucket $334,000—Portsmouth $280,000—Newburyport $239,280—Salem $182,000—Portland $135,000. The coasting trade in transient vessels is estimated at $20,000,000—Nothing is said of the trade of the non-shipping States.

Among the proceedings of the select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, a resolution directing the steeple of the State House to be rebuilt according to the original plan, and an improved clock and fire bell to be placed therein, passed both Councils unanimously. A draft of the steeple, which it is proposed to rebuild, has been made by Mr. Strickland. It may be seen at the Coffee House.

Two maiden sisters, Agnes and Sophia Anderson, of respectable connexion, but residing in great privacy near Gaswell-st. and St. John's-st. roads, were found dead in their apartments, having taken poison in consequence of the unfavorable termination of a large chancery suit, in which they had a material interest.—*Canadian Courant.*

It is a very singular fact, that within a short time, the following distinguished men have died almost instantaneously viz. Wm. Pinkney and Robert G. Harper, of Baltimore, Wm. P. Van Ness, and Thomas Addis Emmett, of New York, Richard Stockton, of Princeton, New Jersey; and Governor Clinton, of Albany. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Stockton and Mr. Emmett, were practising lawyers, of the most distinguished talents in the profession. Mr. Van Ness and Gov. Clinton had both belonged to the bar, but had left the practice for a good many years. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Emmett, died in term time, and whilst laboriously engaged in professional business, an excessive attention to which probably contributed to their sudden decease.

The earthquake which was noticed in the Baltimore and Washington papers was distinctly felt in the lower part of Virginia. At Fredericksburg, says the Arena, it consisted of two distinct shocks, occupying something less than half a minute; the first much more severe than the second. The houses rocked so violently, that persons who had retired for the night, and were asleep, sprang terrified from their beds, and were with difficulty persuaded to return to them. It was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, not unlike that produced by the rapid passage of many carriages over a pavement.

EXTREMES MET.

The winter of 1826—7 was the coldest and that of 1827—8 the mildest which we have experienced during a residence of more than twenty years in Cincinnati. It is thought that more rain has fallen within the last three or four months, than at any previous time during the same period since the first settlement of the country. The Ohio River has been navigable for steam boats of the largest class the whole winter except for a very few days at a time: and the navigation of the Miami Canal has not been impeded by ice—it was frozen over once or twice, but the boats broke their way through, and if we rightly recollect, no delay worth speaking of has been occasioned by ice.

ICE.

The remarkable winter which we have had has produced a curious state of things. We are told, says the Boston Palladium, that the supplies of Ice, for Martinique, St. Thomas and Havana have been shipped, and also for the Southern part of the United States, New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, and as far North as North Carolina. But North of Wilmington, including all the towns and cities as far as Providence, the supplies have almost totally failed. The supplies for Charleston and New Orleans are said to be redundant, which have already gone.

EXPERT MARKSMEN.

The world—or at least all but part of it which lies in Vermont—has recently been at the same time thrilled, astonished and delighted, by an exploit recently performed by two gentlemen of that state;—chilled, with terror after the danger was past, that men in their senses should have been so foolhardy; astonished at the success of the marksmen; and delighted that they were Vermonters. But any—we have not yet told the reader what the wonderful exploit was. It was this: It appears that two young sprigs of gallantry repaired to a field, with confidential friends, and each played the part of William Tell over again—substituting rifles for the bow-and-arrow of the noble Swiss. At the distance of twenty-five yards each shot an apple from the head of the other.—And the exploit was duly published. But alas for the honor of the heroes! The thing was too good to keep long, and the confidential friends have suffered it to leak out. The consequence is, that the daring adventure now stands recorded thus, in the Montpelier Watchman.—*Spectator.*

"The two young men shouldered each a rifle accompanied by two or more secret friends, and repaired to a retired place in a field. They had there procured for the occasion, an empty potash kettle, which they reared on its side, leaving its cavity horizontal. One of our heroes then very prudently squatted himself in the iron bulwark, with an apple placed on his head a little below the upper edge. The apple was a large one and raised so much above, as to be a handsome mark—The business thus adjusted, the other took his station about 25 yards distant, in the direction of the bottom of the kettle, and after firing three or four times, succeeded in driving the apple from the head of his secluded partner. They then reversed their situations, and the one who at first presented an apple from the head of his friend, with nearly the same success. From marks which were found on the kettle, it is evident that the gunners would have fallen victims to their curiosity, had there been no potash kettle to brave the merciless pelting of the leaden balls, and screen the heads of the valiant combatants."

This interesting adventure may now be set down as another evidence of the "march of mind."

Dr. Jackson, in his work on fever, pronounces that the web of the spider prevents the recurrence of febrile paroxysm more effectually than bark or arsenic, or any other remedy employed for that purpose. It is administered in pills. The web should be that of the black spider, found in cellars, and dark and damp places.

The sudden death of Gen. *James Geddes*, of Charleston, S. C. was mentioned a few days ago in the Daily papers. He was attacked with apoplexy; and notwithstanding the best medical aid was at hand, and the usual remedies resorted to, expired almost immediately. His eldest son, *John Geddes*, Esq. strange to relate, soon after swooned away on beholding the corpse of his father, and in the course of a few hours, was himself a corpse. They were both interred on the 6th inst. with every demonstration of public respect.

A DRY PUMP.

A sailor was observed a few mornings since, working as hard at a pump handle as if he had been on board of a ship with six feet of water in the hold. After fruitless attempts to obtain the element to "cool his coppers," he left the pump exclaiming—"Damn the pump—guess it was drunk last night as well as I, both devilish dry!"

The Savannah Georgian of the 7th inst. says, the Savannah, at the present time, is higher than has been known for many years.—Up the river, for many miles, commencing a few miles from town, the rice fields are completely flooded, the waters covering the highest banks. The consequence must be considerable loss to the planter, from damage to the dams, embankments, &c. and loss of time in planting

The merchants of Pernambuco have contracted with the Emperor for the revenue arising from the customs, and the custom house there was completely under their control. The amount stated to have been paid was 7,845,000 milreas for one half of the receipts, the Emperor retaining the other half, and paying the officers.

The cashier of the "State Bank at Trenton," has agreeably to law given notice, that all persons holding claims against that institution must, within six months, present their demands, and receive therefor a certificate, or they will be debarred from receiving dividends of the assets of the bank.

It is to be feared that the late tremblings of the earth which have been felt here, indicate some more terrible catastrophe in South America. The earthquake which destroyed Caracas in 1812, was in like manner sensibly felt here, and still more in the south, and in the valley of the Mississippo.

The New Haven Connecticut Herald of March 18th says, on Saturday, though the temperature was mild, we had a snow-storm which lasted the whole day. Much of the snow melted as it fell, and it has now almost entirely disappeared.

The increase of Members of the Methodist Church, within the bounds of the Virginia Conference, for the past year, is stated at 3395 white persons, and 525 blacks.

At the late Conference held in Camden, S. C. it was ascertained that the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the conference comprehending Georgia, South Carolina, and a part of North Carolina, had increased in numbers, during the last year, upwards of 8,000, 7000 of which are white members. The greatest part of this remarkable augmentation is in the State of Georgia.

THE GOLD MINES.

The Southern Review gives the following account of the first discovery of Gold in the State of North Carolina:—"A young lad, a son of Mr. Reed, shooting with a bow and arrows at fish in Meadow Creek, struck a lump of gold, which, from the description given of it, must have weighed several ounces. Attracted by its lustre, he picked it up and carried it home. His father not more skilled in metals than his son, yet thinking it might be valuable, wrapt it up, and put it away in one of the crevices of his rude habitation. Between the logs of his coarse dwelling it remained for three years, but business then accidentally calling Reed to Raleigh, his wife persuaded him to take that "lump of shining stuff" with him, and see if any one at Raleigh could tell him what it was. Reed applied in that town to a silversmith, who, as he said, gave him some trifle (93) for it, but honestly told him it was gold and very pure.

Reed's discovery gave him much embarrassment. He was a Hessian by birth, one of the soldiers, we believe, whom the British brought over to this country in our revolutionary war; honest, but unlearned. He became restless and uneasy lest his neighbors might suspect and prosecute him, as for illicit practices, if he should acquire sudden wealth. When his apprehensions became known they were soon relieved, and a small association was made up, consisting of Col. F———, of Concord, Mr. Love, a preacher in the neighborhood, and a brother-in-law of Reed's whose name we have forgotten. These three were to find labourers, and dig for metal, allowing Reed one fourth of the ore they should obtain.—The work, however, was prosecuted very feebly, although their success might apparently have justified great exertions."

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

We see it stated in the newspapers, that there have been excessive exports of specie from New York—to much as $400,000 in one day, all except 25,000 to London, because of the high price of bills on England. One mercantile house in New York, is said to have sent off $500,000 during the last fall—and the whole export, to pay for British goods, within the last five or six months, may have amounted to from two or three millions of dollars. Gold has disappeared. All that we had and all that we can get, has passed or is passing into the mint at London. Bills on London are 11 1-2 per cent advance—a small increase, and even American *half dollars* will be sent away to a profit! These demands for specie, we are told, have embarrassed the banks and produced much distress in the money market—probably to end in the ruin of many honest and enterprising men.—And the great influx of *woollen goods*, to be immediately expected from the development of the stated of our manufactures by the testimony recently taken at Washington, and powerfully add to the present difficulties of trade—if a protecting tariff shall not pass at the present session, for it will be made manifest to the British merchants and manufacturers, that our makers of woollen goods are as "*broken upon the wheel*," and they will give the "STROKE OF GRACE," by throwing a vast glut into our market. Indeed, this policy has already commenced—the British exports have been unusually large, and British merchants and agents in New York and elsewhere have been uncommonly busy—the effect of which will soon be alarming, unless a re-action is produced by the national legislature. The wheels of our mills will be stopped, and our sheep, already declining in numbers, be slaughtered by hundreds of thousands, and a multitude of persons be compelled to raise their own bread, who now purchase it—the internal trade must be checked and the coming business lose much of its present activity and extent—instead of the 800,000 barrels of flour now sent from the middle to the eastern states, not 400,000 can be received, and the surplus thus made will reduce the price, for the foreign demand cannot be increased by any acts of our own. Thus the *monopoly* dreamed of by some as to be vested in our manufacturers, will be really possessed by *Englishmen*, and 100,000,000 would be submitted and paid in the city of New York, within three months to maintain it by all manner of means, especially by pensioned presses and "commercial papers." For a while, British goods will be exceedingly cheap, and *wise men* will talk about "free trade"—but soon desolation and ruin will follow and the dreadful scenes of 1820 and 1821 be repeated—for though "brayed in a mortar," we are silly enough to place speculation in opposition to experience. We warn our readers and the public of these things; and they will see, if a rightful tariff bill is not passed, an exertion against the American system more violent than they have ever yet witnessed. The whole country will be inundated too with British pamphlets and papers, to delude the people to their own wrong. Such is the "ever watchful influence" of the British to all that affects their trade, or tends to render other nations as independent of them as they are of others. And it should be carefully kept in mind, that if our woollen factories go down, they go down for years, and that other businesses must fall with them.—*Mer.*

Papers from the Mexican capital, down to the 13th ult. state that the person of general Bravo was consigned to the Supreme Court of Justice. The latest advices from Central America bear date the first of Feb. The troops of Guatemala proper had been completely defeated by those of San Salvador, and the city of Guatemala was threatened with a siege. Horrible excesses are reciprocally imputed by the belligerent parties. Constitution, law and humanity, have all been trampled under foot in this furious civil war.

ANDRES REQUEST.

It is not the fear of death
That slumps my brow,
It is not for another breath
I ask thee now.
I can die with a lip unmov'd
And a quiet heart—
Let but this prayer be heard
Ere I depart.

I can give up my mother's look,
My sister's kiss,
I can think of love—yet brook
A death like this!
I can give up the young fame
I burn'd to win—
Ah—but the spotless name
I glory in.

Thine is the power to give,
Thine to deny,
Joy for the hour I live,
Calmness to die.
By all the brave should cherish—
By my dying breath—
I ask that I may perish
With a soldier's death!

CASSIUS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Parliament assembled on the 24th of January, before the arrangements for the new ministry were completed, as the several appointments were gazetted on the 25th and 28th. The Lord Chancellor read the King's Speech.

The Duke of Wellington having accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, has resigned the command of the army. One account says, that Lord Hill is spoken of as his successor. Another says, the duties of the office are to be performed by a commission, to consist of Lord Berresford, Sir George Murray, and Sir Herbert Taylor.

The present list of the new British Ministry does not contain the names of the Earl of Eldon, of the Earl of Westmoreland, or Viscount Lowther. Notwithstanding the pains that have been taken in the formation of this Ministry, we are disposed to question its stability. Its torysm is of too high a key to suit the present state of the public feeling in Great Britain. Mr. Huskisson, however, has carried his point, in maintaining the ascendancy of the free trade principles, by retaining Mr. Goulbourn at the Head of the Board of Trade.

The news of the formation of a new Ministry, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, was received in Ireland, with very great regret, and seems to have inspired not only the leaders of the Catholics, but the whole population, with new energy and increased determination. Already a resolution has passed the Catholic board, stating, that on no consideration will the Catholics support any man who gives his sanction to any administration directed by the Duke of Wellington.

In the King's address from the Throne, on the opening of the new parliament, the Turks are called the "ancient ally" of Great Britain, and the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Navarino is called an "untoward affair."

The British troops were to be withdrawn from Portugal, and sent to Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu, to reinforce the garrisons in those places.

A monk named Alvarez, has been imprisoned at Rome for life, for being engaged in writing the libel "His most Catholic majesty," Ferdinand VII. and all his papers were burned.

The Greeks are said to have suffered a severe defeat and loss at Scio—2,500 of them being killed and wounded in a sortie made by the Turks.

Mrs. Canning, widow of the late Premier of England, has been elevated to the British Peerage, by the title of Viscountess Canning, of Kinbrahen, in Kilkenny.

Great preparations are said to be making for war at Constantinople; muskets to the number of 120,000 had been procured, and several thousand militia had already arrived from Asia, which is the more remarkable, as the Turkish troops seldom muster before the spring. It is also said, that the Sultan was negociating a loan on profits of the mines of Asia Minor, of 100,000 piastres. He was negociating with his powerful subject, the Viceroy of Egypt, for that purpose.

Under the head of Greece, we learn that General Church has landed a division of 3000 Greek troops at Dragomestre on the coast of Accarnania—the Turks immediately retired. Intelligence was brought to Zante on the 6th Dec. that there was still fifty-four sail of Turkish vessels at Navarino, ready to put to sea. Their destination was unknown, but it was supposed to be Alexandria, for the purpose of taking in provisions and ammunition for the troops in the Morea.

The affairs of Spain were still in an unsettled state, fresh bands of rebels having risen in a variety of places. The Madrid papers state that great efforts are making to equip an expedition against South America. One would imagine that Ferdinand had full occupation at home, without attempting any foolery against South America.

The London papers contain long and brilliant accounts of the entertainments given to Don Miguel by the nobility.

We learn from Vienna that a powerful sensation has just been produced in that capital, by the jeweller of the crown having absconded with diamonds and other precious gems of the crown, to the value of between five and seven millions of florins, which had been placed in his hands to set.

The changes in the Ministry had excited alarm in the country papers. The Scotsman says:—"That his Grace should have been named Premier, even for a day, appears to be an insult to the good sense and constitutional feeling of the country." And so we think; England never had so embecile a Minister as he will prove.

On Wednesday night last, and early on the following morning, the wife of Henry Gunlife, of Rawtenstall, Lancashire, a sizer, was delivered of three male and two female children. They were all perfectly formed, and each lived about ten minutes after its birth. The mother is doing well.

An extraordinary sensation has lately been produced in Paris by bold and various attempts to question the legitimacy of the Duke of Orleans. Several pamphlets have appeared on the subject, the authors and publishers of which are now under prosecution. It is asserted by these persons that the Countess of Newburgh, now the Baroness of Sturnberg, is the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Orleans Egalite; although when born, which was in Italy, in May, 1773, she was in consequence of the substitution of one infant for another, inserted in the civil register as the daughter of Laurent Chappins.—*Lit. Gaz.*

ARRIVAL OF LORD COCHRANE IN ENGLAND

The Hampshire Telegraph states that Lord Cochrane arrived in his private schooner, the Unicorn, from Poros, (one of the Grecian isles in the Archipelago,) in 23 days. His reason for returning he asserts to be, that the Turks have not a single ship of any description on the sea, and that therefore the Greeks no longer require his aid. The Hellas frigate and the corvettes had been laid up at Hydra; the smaller vessels of the Greek navy are cruising for the suppression of piracy. Lord Cochrane thinks that piracy can be effectually suppressed but in two ways: either the active use of a well appointed steam boat, or an inducement held out to the Greeks, who engage in this petty but destructive warfare by a regular and firm Government, to obtain a subsistence by honest and industrious exertions. He states that the Egyptians are retiring from the contest in the Morea with all possible celerity. Soon after the battle of Navarin, they commenced collecting all the vessels they could, both Egyptian and Turkish, and embarked in them 13,000 of their troops, who sailed for Alexandria, leaving 8,000 in the fortified places, in the most wretched and desperate condition.—It is estimated that 12,000 must have perished since Sir Edward Codrington's statement of the battle was made, either by the sword, disease or famine. The system of retaliation, which on the onset was provoked by Turkish cruelty, is now continued by necessity, and the establishment of a better government and order of things in Greece is the best cure for it. His Lordship has expressed his willingness to return to Greece to assist in the suppression of piracy by means of armed steam boats.

Cobbett thus offers himself to the King of Great Britain for the place of premier, in his Register of the 22nd December.

"The office of prime minister of England, which was formerly too high, too great, too brilliant, and prevented a prize for ordinary men to look at, now goes a begging" and anticipated by any human being, except myself. Your majesty having, as it is reported, really offered the prime ministership to, and received a rejection from Dudley Ryder, now the earl, I believe it is of Harrowby, must, I presume, and I may fairly presume it, be in great distress to find a minister. Now, I myself, am just as much your majesty's subject as Dudley; I am not very far from being as old as he; and there is not one man in your majesty's dominions, who will not unhesitatingly declare, that I am a thousand times as fit to be your minister as he is, and that I am, at this moment, more fit for the office than any other man in the kingdom. If your majesty were to put your people to the vote, you would find a majority of twenty to one for the affirmation of this proposition. I therefore, by these presents, offer myself to your majesty as prime minister of your kingdom, and particularly as minister of money matters.

LONDON FASHIONS.

FOR FEBRUARY.

Evening Dress—A dress of white taffety, with rainfall puckerings round the border, in distinct rows, the size of tulle, and over them are laid in bias, rose leaves of satin, of the colour of the young holly leaf, or the bright cornflower-blue, according to fancy: these ornaments are bordered by a roulleaux of the same colour, and by a row of chenilette, reversed, which are tossed slightly sparrow coulenes. The body is finished round with richly-work, which are edged with a wide range of narrow roulleaux of the same colour as those on the skirt, and the stomacher part is gathered full across, with the fullness confined up the centre of the breast by a narrow double roulleaux. The sleeves are short, plain, and very full, and are confined round the arm by a narrow band of green or blue satin, and the waist is encircled by a ribbon of the same tint. The hair is arranged in curls round the face, over which is a veil of blue or green lawn of one of these colors, in chequers, on a white ground, ornamented round the head dress under the brim, next the hair, where it is placed, on the right side, near the centre of the forehead, a bird of Paradise plume; another is placed over the lower, on the summit of the head, and waves gracefully over the left side.

From the World of Fashion.

Ball Dress—A dress of tulle over white satin, trimmed at the border with two rows of puffs, over which are narrow roulleaux of amber satin placed scarce, in bias. Each puff is confined by a bouquet of ear-ribbons, with amber or gold fringe, to tie up the skirt on the left side, so as to be seen in front, are three detached similar bouquets. The corsage is of white satin, with a drapery of tulle across the bust, a la Sevigne. This is fastened in the centre with a colored brooch, consisting of a sapphire set in gold, a pendant from whence depend three pearls of equal size, and the finest water. The sleeves are short and of a novel and unique kind, the front, and principal part of which, rising over them, are ornaments, forming a portion of the sleeve, and representing a heart side ways; these are of tulle edged round with gold or amber satin, shaped *a la Zephire*, or somewhat like a vine leaf, and are fully blown. A bouquet of convolvulus is placed very high on the left side of the bust and the shoulder; the hair is arranged in full clusters of curls on each side of the face, and short at the ears. An antique regal ornament of gold encircles the hair, at the base of which, near the forehead, is a tasteful tiara, set in gold. Two short ostrich feathers, one white the other celestial blue, play gracefully over the right side, on the left is one white feather drooping towards the left shoulder, but not coming lower than the top of the ear.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Our fish market is now plentifully supplied with shad. There of a middling size, sell for 25 cents each.

The receipts of Mr. Maelzel's exhibition on Monday night, the 17th inst. in behalf of the Widow's Asylum, amounted to $124 25. This is very commendable liberality, both in the exhibitor and the audience.

It is said about 20 of the 40 members of the present Senate of Massachusetts have given notice of their declining to be candidates for re-election.

The Legislature of this state will probably adjourn about the 15th of April. The bill relative to auction duties and the Arcade bill have been lost.

The ship Washington of 400 tons burthen, belonging to John C. Da Costa and James Star, was launched at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from the ship yard of Jacob Vees, Kensington.

It is calculated that there are upwards of eighty thousand Deaf and Dumb in Europe alone. A Journal, for the benefit of those unfortunate beings, has been established in France. It is intended particularly to diffuse a knowledge of the best means of instructing them.

New Potatoes the size of Walnuts, raised in the open ground, in the ordinary way, have been brought to the Philadelphia market.

The legislature of Massachusetts has adjourned, after having passed a law authorising the erection of a fourth bridge over Charles river.

Reid, the notorious culprit, who was taken from New York, to Boston a few days since, has been tried in that city, for forgery, and found guilty. He had not been sentenced.

The mail was robbed on Thursday evening near, between Trenton and Princeton.

The Schuylkill and Union Canals are in complete navigable order. Some boats from Philadelphia were expected at Middletown on the Susquehanna on Monday.

The legislature of New Jersey, at their last session, authorised the attorney general of the state to institute a suit against the state of New-York, for certain lands now in dispute between the two states. The object of the measure is to induce an early settlement.

Upwards of 80,000 hogs have been slaughtered in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the present season.—Last season there were only 30,000 slaughtered.

There were rising 9000 letters assorted and mailed at the Post Office in New York, on Friday—an instance of despatch seldom equalled. During the last two days, upwards of 11,000 were mailed.

The earthquake was distinctly felt at Richmond, on Sunday night, the 9th inst. It was accompanied there by a rumbling noise—the vibration seemed to be from north to south.

The culture of the mulberry tree has been undertaken with success in Jamaica. From 70 to 90 acres of land, part of Windsor Forest estate in Clarendon, was planted in May and June last with mulberry plants, and they are now said to be in a very thriving condition.

Nearly eight thousand shares of the augmented stock of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company have been already taken by the stockholders, during the four days in which the subscription books have been open.

The ship France, at New York from Havre, has a cargo worth 1,000,000 dollars, one of the richest cargoes ever imported from that place.

Wm. Sebell, recently arrested in Pittsburgh, upon suspicion of having been concerned in a murder at Baltimore, has been delivered over to the authorities of Maryland.

A very poor man in Fredonia, Chatauque county, N. Y. has lately received advices that $5,000 are waiting for his acceptance in England, and he has started to receive it.

The rate of freights from Kingston (Jam.) to England, has been so greatly reduced that it is feared the ships of the largest class will be driven from the trade. The reduction makes a difference to each ship of £500 sterling.

An earthquake was felt at Odelltown, L. C. on the night of the 24th ultimo. The night was perfectly clear, and a heavy rumbling noise, together with a simultaneous trembling of the earth was distinctly heard and felt.

The Legislature of Massachusetts sat 91 days in its two last sessions, at a cost of $62,069 for the *per diem* of the members.

A violent wind in Athens, Alabama, on the 27th ult. uncovered several houses, blew down many chimneys, and completely prostrated a large church.

A merchant in Boston advertises for sale, five thousand tons of ice, which he will sell in large quantities.

An apricot tree in the rear of Pine-street, has already shed part of its blossoms, and the fruit has begun to form.

One hundred dollars are offered for the apprehension of a mulatto man, named John Bacon, who murdered, by stabbing, William M'Cullough, Esq. of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, on the 9th inst.

Courage incites soldiers to fight for their country but it is cowardice alone that drives duellists together. It is contemplating men at a distance that we become benevolent: when we mix with them we suffer by the contact, and grow, if not malicious from the injury, at least selfish from the circumspection which our safety imposes.

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An essay on Friendship, by *Regulus*, is received and shall have a place.

Maxims for Married people, by a *Bachelor* are sensible and well written.

The stanzas furnished by *Lilla*, are very pretty.

Thoughts on Death—Senex; and *The Cottager's Song*—G. are both on file for publication.

Several Conundrums, Enigmas, and other matters of the same kind received this week shall receive an early attention.

The citizens of Philadelphia are again cautioned against paying subscriptions for the Saturday Evening Post or Casket to persons canvassing for subscribers, pretending to have authority from the publisher.

BUSINESS.

The early approach of Spring, if indeed it should not rather be called the total absence of winter, has had scarcely a more opening influence upon the vegetable world than on the world of business. The Delaware, not having been closed during the winter, has of course been crowded with its usual display of masts, sails, and steam engines. But it is on the other side of our city that the greatest change has been wrought, and the most perceptible improvements made. The commendable liberality of the councils in paving some of the streets quite out to the Schuylkill, has aided most essentially the course of business; and that business, by its rapid increase, shows most satisfactorily that further improvements in the western streets would be advantageous to the trade.

Instead of an unprofitable and unoccupied shore, such as the Schuylkill a few years since presented, we find new wharves putting out, and their docks filled with boats, masts rising up, and merchandize awaiting transportation—the active hum of business is heard along the once quiet waters from Fair Mount to the Arsenal, giving assurance of further labour, and inviting further exertions.

The extensive circulation which our paper obtains in the interior of the State, renders it a duty for us to state to our friends in the country, that produce, approaching the city by the Schuylkill, whether by the Union Canal, or any other means of access, finds an immediate market, or the safest storage—several new wharves have this season been occupied for this purpose, and the competition of our enterprizing citizens will facilitate the business of our country friends, and secure to them additional profits. Business has already commenced on the Schuylkill, and there is every reason to believe that double the amount will be done this summer, than has been transacted at any previous season.

We have recently read, with high satisfaction, Malcolm's Sketches of Persia; it is a book replete with instruction and amusement, and we know of no publication of the present day that can compare with it for easy description and pleasing style. There are some ideas scattered along the pages that appear deserving of particular notice, as well for their novelty, as for, what we esteem, their correctness. The author has been pleased to consider the beings among whom he travelled, as partaking of the same nature with himself; having ideas of happiness and enjoyment in liberty, connected by affection, as well as the chance of relationship with those around them, respecting superiors, loving equals, and commiserating the unfortunate. If he saw an Eastern magistrate, sitting cross legged and smoking, he did not "write him down an ass," a dastard, nor a knave; if a warrior wore at his belt, a dirk or pistols, he did not record him and his whole race, murderers and assassins; if the attendants at a court bowed low before a superior lord, he has not considered them as slaves, without a thought of self, or a feeling of independence; if courtiers address their monarch with titles and appellations, which being translated, signify with Europeans higher attributes than man is entitled to, he has not however pronounced them blasphemous men worshippers, but rather considered that the titles which christians bestow on their hereditary nobles, are also shared with the object of their adoration; if he saw men wash and pray at stated hours of the day, or bend with superstitious awe at an empty sepulchre, and believe that the spirits of the departed were breathing on and among them, he does not, write their records on the list of the anathematized, or consign them to eternal perdition; he is, on the contrary, reminded that the boasted "Reformation" has scarcely wrought better things in Christendom, and that superstition and idolatry are interwoven in the human mind with early improper impressions of religion, in all countries and among all people, and in proportion to the sublimity of a received creed, is likely to be the errors of an ignorant man's conception.

The difference between men in a civilized state is not so great after all as many persons imagine—we hear of the expedients of people of other countries to supply themselves with what is within our reach, and we suppose them miserably deficient in the comforts and conveniences of life; we appear in these things to neglect the consideration that they may have become extremely expert in the use of their different utensils, and thus to have turned them to as good an account as we can our more complicated and ponderous machinery.

Our travellers, too, who bring us reports of other countries, and especially those of Asia, appear to have travelled from the Levant to the Yellow Sea, without having found a single spot of moral or natural verdure upon which to refresh the eye, or to rest the contemplation; they journey on from Dan to Beersheba, eating, drinking, and cursing; they enter a house, and became their strange dress, manners and imperious demands do not immediately procure for them all the comforts and conveniences that their own parlours might furnish, they pronounce the whole nation inhospitable, savage and ignorant.

Every variation of the manners of the country from those of their own nation, is marked down as an assured sign of their barbarity; the libeller of the people being too ignorant to discriminate between the requirements of different climates and circumstances of a country.

This portion of the world has suffered much from the representations of Christian Missionaries; with a laudable zeal for the promotion of the object of their errand, they find nothing beautiful that does not aid their Mission; the sober Mahometan, who has read with pious care his Koran, and the "thousand and one" commentaries thereupon, is set down as "a besotted infidel" if he does not at once forego beard and faith, wives, mosque, and the hope of houries, and adopt a creed that two thousand years preaching has spread only upon one third of the globe—we speak of this only with reference to the errors of the Missionary, not as an argument against the purity of his embassy. What we would ask would be the reception of a Mahometan, of only ordinary attainments, who should demand at the doors of our great men admittance to preach "Islamism," and call upon them to embrace its doctrines? It is an ignorance of human nature to suppose that men are without delay to renounce the customs and opinions which have descended to them from remote ancestors, and which by an accommodation to local circumstances, climate, &c. have become with them an apparent necessary part of their existence.

By such a book as "Sketches of Persia," we are taught that the people who have adopted an erroneous faith have not consequently forfeited their claim to human happiness; that the follower of Zoroaster or Mahomet, as fathers love their children, and as children obey their parents; that love of friends, kindred and country, obtains among *them* as well and perhaps as much as among their more favoured brethren of the West; that the enjoyments of life are as dear to them as to others, and as well understood. The field that they plant brings forth its fruit in season; their vine produces its grape, and their olive sends forth its oil, the man of wisdom is reverenced, and the gift of Song is admired. The customs, which are peculiar to them, may owe their peculiarity to climate, of soil, or if not, it *may* be that they are not entirely reprehensible, because they have not yet been adopted by us.

If other such travellers as Sir John Malcom should arise, we might hope that friendly feelings between people of distant nations would be more common than at present, and that a portion of that pride of country, that is as common to the Wahabee of Africa, as to the all enlightened Englishman or American, would disappear. The peculiar benefits possessed by each would then be shared by the others; the lot of human happiness be augmented; the burthen of life diminished; our situation more equalized, better understood, more truly enjoyed, and more profitably filled.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, March 14—*Provoked Husband*—*and Seven's the Main.*

Saturday, March 15.—*Honey Moon*—*and* 100*l Note.*

Monday, March 17.—*Know your own Mind*—*and Thirsea.*

Tuesday, March 18.—*Alson Huston*—*'Twas I*—*and Sylvester Daggerwood.*

Wednesday, March 19.—*Bride of Lammermoor*—*and The Citizen.*

Thursday, March 20.—*John Rock*—*and The Irishman in London.*

The old Comedy of *The Provoked Husband* attracted a tolerable house on Friday. Miss Rock's *Lady Townly* is the most finished performance of the part we have ever seen. In the lighter passages she displayed all the requisite ease and sprightliness, and in the graver scenes she was uncommonly impressive. In the final interview with her husband, while listening to his reproaches, she exhibited a depth of emotion so truly natural, that all seemed to feel it, and which well entitled her to the loud applause she received.

Of Mr. Southwell's *Lord Townly* we cannot say much in praise. There is a stiffness about this gentleman's performance in high comedy—a stateliness of manner and emphasis—a profusion of gestures, which are rarely to be met with in real life, and remind us continually that we are looking at a mere actor delivering certain passages set down for him to recite. Lord Townly is drawn as a man of refined feelings, it is true, but sensibility does not exhibit itself in contortions of the countenance, or hurried gesticulation, and we are surprised that Mr. S. who is certainly a man of taste, should so far mistake this part as to deprive it of all dignity.

Mr. Mercer's *Moody* was a correct picture of a blunt, honest Yorkshireman; and the *Wrongheads*, old and young, were in excellent hands.

Tobin's Comedy of The Honey Moon was repeated on Saturday. We have before noticed the manner in which this piece is sustained, and have now no reason to express different opinions. Miss Rock played *Juliana* with her usual taste and discrimination.

In the 100*l.* Note, Miss Rock appears to great advantage. The volatile *Miss Arlington* is a part for which she is peculiarly suited, and she performs it with a grace and spirit which render her really fascinating. Her singing is of a very superior order; her voice is full, clear and uncommonly melodious, and she enters so deeply into the feeling of the song, that no one can hear her without being delighted.

John Jefferson's *Billy Black* is quite entertaining.

Murphy's comedy of *Know your own mind*, was revived on Monday, but did not go off as well as was anticipated. Miss Rock's *Lady Bell* was good, and the rest of the cast were tolerable.

On Tuesday Madlle Celeste, from the Bowery Theatre, New York, made her courtesy to a Philadelphia audience. We are not very intimately acquainted with the science of dancing, but we have no hesitation in saying, this lady, in grace and agility, is equal, if not superior, to any we have ever had upon our boards. The house was thin, and we do not wonder at it. Three short farces, neither of which is distinguished by any particular excellence, even when backed by a "celebrated French dancer," form but an unattractive "bill of fare," and cannot be expected to draw good houses.

Of all Sir Walter Scott's novels, there is none, perhaps, to which so deep an interest is attached in the minds of those who have read it, as to *The Bride of Lammermoor*; and yet the play which is founded upon it, is dull, tedious and wearisome, and but for the excellence of Miss Rock's *Lucy Ashton*, would have been quite inappropriable. Mr. Chapman cannot represent the *Master of Ravenswood*, and Mr. Southwell and Mr. Jefferson, Jr. were successful caricatures of the parts they undertook to perform, *Bucklaw* and *Craigengelt*.

Mr Hamblin has just closed two short engagements at Savannah and Augusta, in which he has received about *two thousand five hundred dollars*.

Miss Emery's Bianca, in Fazio, is highly spoken of in the New York papers.

Mrs. Knight is playing and singing with great success at Charleston.

Mr. T. Cooper, tragedian, and Miss C. Hamilton, tragic actress, are passengers in the London Packet, arrived at Boston. A gentleman, from there (who was present,) informs us that the night after Mr. Cooper's arrival he was in the Theatre; and as soon as it was discovered by the audience, their cats for him, shouts and applause were so tumultuous that Mr. Cooper was obliged to retire.

The Signorina Garcia has made her debut in Paris, and been received with the most flattering applause. Her accession to the highest rank in the dramatic and musical world is confidently anticipated by the critics; and comparisons with Pasta are already beginning to be drawn.

The British Traveller of the 11th Feb. mentions that Mrs. Duff made her *debut* at Brighton, as Imogen, in Maturin's tragedy of Bertram. It was a most successful performance, and will introduce her immediately to the London boards.

At the Theatres of Paris during 1827, no fewer than 193 pieces were performed, namely 24 operas, 6 tragedies, 22 comedies, 3 dramas, 132 vaudevilles, 4 pantomime ballets, and 23 melodramas.

Shares of Drury Lane Theatre, which, two years ago, sold at 10*l.* are now bringing 30*l.* The Chronicle says, "this speaks well of the *American* management."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There's a wild rose blowing in yonder vale,
Where the lark so gaily sings,
As, soaring aloft on the morning gale,
He flaps his dewy wings.

A stately oak grows on the plain,
To which the rose tree clings,
And it shelters from stormy winds and rain,
That sweetest of flowing things.

There's a young heart glowing in yonder hall,
Where the bridal feast is spread;
Oh, that heart is caught in love's willing thrall,
And the nuptial rites are said.

Like the wild rose, that youthful bride
Clings to a manly form;
He she has chosen, her steps to guide,
Thro' sunshine and thro' storm.

Then may he shield that blossom fair,
More precious than the rose;
From thy fell, withering blast, O care,
And life's unnumbered woes. E. C.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Mr. EDITOR—Permit me to correct a statement in your last paper, respecting the officers of the Young Men's Library Association, they having been furnished only in part.

At a Stated Meeting of the Young Men's Library Association, held on the 1st of March, and an adjourned Stated Meeting, held on the 8th of March, the following officers were duly elected officers for the ensuing six months, viz:

SAMUEL B. BROOKS, *President.*
A. C. BAKER, *Secretary.*
CAREY P. KNEASS, B. G. WATSON, CAREY P. KNEASS, } *Treasury Committee.*
WILLIAM BURTON, } *Librarians.*

The Young Men's Library Association has been in existence for more than four years, and at present consists of about 40 members, who have access to a library of 800 volumes. The Constitution admits of but 60 members; there is therefore room for 10 more. The initiation fee is at present but one dollar, and the monthly contributions twelve and a half cents. Each member is entitled to a copy of a work every week, if not more than three volumes; if the work contains more, two volumes may be taken. The library contains works of the best selections in Literature, History, &c. and is constantly increasing. It is altogether a very advantageous opportunity for young men to obtain information on easy terms. Persons desirous of becoming members, may obtain more information respecting it, on application to either of the officers above mentioned.

At an annual meeting of the "Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia," held on the 10th instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—John Sergeant.
Vice-President—Roberts Vaux.
Secretary—Anthony Finley.
Treasurer—Samuel Sellers.
Managers—Philip Garrett, Benjamin Tucker, James Cresson, Richard Oakford, Henry Troth, William S. Warder, Dr. G. Emerson, Isaac Barton, jun. Samuel Mason, James S. Newbold, J. M. Van Harlingen, George Robinson, J. M. Freeman, J. R. Smith, Marmaduke C. Cope, T. Lloyd, jun. Aaron P. Wright, George Fox, J. H. Willitts, James Kay, jun. Fred. Frailey, Alex. Fullerton, jun. Alexander Towne, Thomas Ridgway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev. Manning B. Roche will lecture next Wednesday evening in the Commissioners' Hall, Southwark, on the 19th Chapter of the Book of the Prophet Isaiah.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Theophilus Fisk will preach at the Franklin Institute on Wednesday evening next, at seven o'clock.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE,

A commodious three story Stone HOUSE and PIAZZA, situate in the borough of Frankford, together with a two story building, 36 feet by 18, in the rear of the House, calculated for a weaving shop, as which it is now occupied; or at a trifling expense could be made into two dwellings, having a cellar under the whole, such houses being now in demand in that neighbourhood. The lot is 30 feet front by 330 deep, on the highest and most healthy part of Frankford, adjoining the residence of Col. Burn.

Possession may be had by the 1st of April.—A part of the purchase money only is required. Apply to

A. RAMAGE,
March 22—3t. Library street.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of TIERS & MYRRLE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Cornelius Tiers has sold to David Myerle, all his interest in the Rope Manufactory and Ship Chandlery business and in the accounts of the late firm and the said David Myerle having assumed to pay the debts of the firm, all those indebted will make payment, and those having claims, will present their accounts to David Myerle, who is duly authorized to settle all accounts of the concern.

CORNELIUS TIERS
DAVID MYERLE.

Philad. March 4th, 1828

David Myerle continues the business of MANUFACTURING IMPROVED PATENT CORDAGE, and having on hands a very large stock of hemp and yarns, and every article in the Ship Chandlery line, together with a constant supply of CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS, of all sizes, is enabled to execute orders with despatch, and solicits a continuation of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm. Apply at No. 30 South Wharves, and at No. 33 Sassafras street, (Haddell's wharf) below Almond street.
March 22—6t

LEVY'S, 99 Chesnut street.

THE following are the drawn numbers of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, which drew in this city on Wednesday last:

37 4 6 45 11 35

Four of the Capitals were sold at LEVY'S, 99 Chesnut second door below Third street.

Tickets in the next Class, to be drawn on the 10th of April, Capital prize $6000, in a great variety for sale as above.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

Uncurrent notes taken at par for tickets.
march 22—3t

E. OTIS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public he has removed to No. 153 Arch street, above Sixth. march 22—3t

Needle worked muslin Robes & Capes.

I. LEWIS,

No. 28 North Fifth street,

BELOW Arch, offers for sale an elegant assortment of needle worked muslin Robes and Capes of a late importation. Also, a general assortment of fancy Dry Goods.
march 22—1t*

TO LET.

A SMALL WATER POWER, with a good water wheel, about eighteen feet diameter; the building is part stone and part frame, situate three miles from Market street bridge, near the Baptist Meeting House, in Blockley township. The above property will be rented low, and any moderate alterations or improvements made to a good tenant. Enquire of ANN BUFLEE, on the premises.
march 22—3t

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. WADE.

WILL open on Wednesday, the 26th of March, an assortment of fashionable Millinery. Also, a variety of Straw Bonnets, &c

No. 153 South Second street.
march 22—3t*

Subscribers in arrears for the Saturday Evening Post in Burlington county, N. J. are respectfully requested to make payment to John Atkinson, Esq. who is authorised to settle their accounts.

Subscribers in arrears to the Saturday Evening Post, or Casket, at New York will please pay the amount of their bills to George M. Bourne, No. 359 Broadway.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. PAYETTE PEARSON, Printer, to Miss ELIZABETH MILES, daughter of the late Smith Miles, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, GRIFFITH HINCHMAN, of New Jersey, to MARY ALLEN.

On the 13th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, JOHN KNOWLES, of Bucks county, to REBECCA E. LOWNES, of Philadelphia.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cushman, Mr. BENJAMIN SUTCH, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss SARAH ANN HYDE, late of Baltimore.

On the 15th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Arch street, EDWARD H. YARNALL, to CAROLINE E. daughter of Thomas P. Cope, Esq.

On the 5th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Woodbury, N. J. SAMUEL OGDEN, to MARTHA D. daughter of Samuel H. Lippincott, of Timber Creek.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. William C. Mead, Mr. DANIEL JOHNSON, to ANN M. CHARLES, both of Southwark.

On the 19th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. ALBERT G. PEARSON, to Miss SARAH ATKINSON, both of this city.

On the 15th inst. at Kensington, by the Rev. John S. Christine, Mr. CHALKLEY TYSON, of Montgomery county, to Miss HANNAH THOMAS, formerly of Kensington.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. John S. Christine, Mr. GEORGE W. WHIDDON, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Peter Reader, all of Camden, N. J.

On the 16th inst. at Kensington, by the Rev. John S. Christine, Mr. IRA WILLS, to Miss REBECCA FOSTER, all of this city.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. GEORGE CASPER, to Miss ANN ECKLEY, all of Philadelphia county.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JOSEPH HUTCHINS, to Miss MARGARET GREEN, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JOHN GRIFFITH, to Miss MARY ANN BAKER, all of Montgomery county, Pa.

On Tuesday the 18th inst. by the Rev. George Duffield, Mr. AMOS ALEXANDER, to Miss AMANDA DUFFIELD, both of Chester county.

On the 16th inst. at Nottingham, Burlington county, N. J. by the Rev. Mr Boswell, Mr. WILLIAM A. BENJAMIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARGARETTA, daughter of the late Lewis Evans, of the former place.

In England, THOMAS LEGH, Esq. M. P. to Miss TURNER, only daughter of William Turner, Esq. of Shrigley Park, Cheshire. [This is the young lady whose abduction by Wakefield made so much noise a few months since.]

DIED.

On Thursday morning, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. RAFAEL ROCA, of the Republic of Colombia.

On Wednesday afternoon, MARY, relict of the late Capt. William Deaton, in the 76th year of her age.

On Thursday morning, Mr. LEWIS DEAMER, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. REBECCA FLEESON, aged 72 years.

On the 19th inst. MARY, relict of the late Capt. William Deaton, aged 76 years.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. PETER MARON.

On the 14th inst after a short illness, Mr. CHARLES O'CONNER.

On the 16th inst. after a short illness, Mr. JEREMIAH TAYLOR, aged 54 years.

On the 14th inst. in Moorestown, Mr. CLAYTON C. son of John Atkinson, Esq. aged about 21 years.

On the 23d of January, aged 48 years, Captain JOHN HAMILTON, of Philadelphia, late master of the Ship Delaware. His loss will be lamented by all who knew him, as he was a man of great integrity and principle, of real benevolence of feeling, of sound judgment and understanding, and of very considerable scientific and literary attainments.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	40	42	82
New York,	51	53	104
Baltimore,	21	11	32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Benjamin Morgan, Mathieu, 13, New Orleans, sugar and cotton.
—— Louisiana, Oliver, 13, St. Thomas, mdze.
Brig American, Moore, 17, St. Jago de Cuba, tobacco and coffee.
—— Decatur, Campbell, 13, Matanzas, sugar and molasses.
—— Swan, Longcope, 13, New Orleans, sugar, &c.
—— Shawmut, Cobb, 4, Boston, mdze.
—— Barzillia, Mather, 5, Baltimore, lumber.
—— Louisiana, Duckwater, 12, New Orleans, sugar and cotton.
—— Wade, Coburn, 70, Liverpool, crates, iron and salt.
—— Langdon Chewes, Baker, Havana, coffee, honey and hides.
—— Seneca, Lively, 47, Gibraltar, wine, fruit, lead, &c.
—— Orient, Worrell, 13, Sand Key, salt.
Schr. Enterprize, Lore, 5, Snowhill, mdze.
—— Herald, Hall, 5, Providence, mdze.
—— Elizabeth, Stewart, 3, New York, mdze.
—— Hosea, Scull, 3, New York, barley.
—— Adriana, Sharpe, 5, Richmond, coal
—— Superior, Wilcox, 21, Truxillo, Bay of Honduras, hides and mahogany.
—— Franklin, M'Clintock, 21, Turks Island, salt.
—— New York, Snow, 2, New York, mdze.
—— Mary Ann, Johnson, 4, New York, mdze.
—— Hero, Thompson, 3, Egg Harbor, mdze.
—— Eliza Jane, Crowel, 3, Boston, mdze.
—— Barstow, Iler, 5, Portsmouth, mdze.
—— James Burrell, Briggs, 5, Providence, mdze
—— Congress, Lewis, 3, Egg Harbour, mdze.
—— Hope, Cunningham, 6, Norfolk, lumber.
—— Ellen, Hackney, 3, New York, mdze.
—— Little Nicholas, Burroughs, 3, Newark, N. J. mdze.
—— Crane, Stedman, 2, New York, mdze.
—— Franklin, Snow, 2, New York.
—— Betsey Taylor, Pennington, 3, Egg Harbour, lumber.
—— James, Young, 6, Belfast, Me. spars.
—— General Jackson, Cherrick, 2, Chincoteague, mdze.
—— Frances, Crowell, 12, Mobile, cotton.
—— Comet, Hopkins, 3, Suffolk, lumber.
—— Lafayette, Selby, Jr. 40, Fernandina, honey, &c.
—— Seneca, Thurston, 10, Portland, mdze.
—— Eleanor, Marie, 2, New York, mdze.
—— Sally, Matthews, 7, Boston, mdze.
—— Brandywine, Fithian, 9, Darien via Charleston, rice and lumber.
—— Eliza Jane, Pease, 5, Boston, mdze.
—— Enterprize, Scull, 2, Egg Harbour, lumber.
—— Constitution, Somers, 2, New York, sugar and iron.
—— Morning Star, Howes, 10, Frankfort, Me. with spars.
Sloop Happy Return, Scull, 3, Egg Harbour, mdze.
—— Good Friends, Bassett, 2, New York, mdze.
—— Amazon, Dickinson, 4, New York, mdze.
—— Boston Packet, Taylor, 4, New York, mdze.
—— Union, Gardner, 8, Nantucket, mdze.

CLEARED.

Ships Georgia Packet, Irwin, Gibraltar; Prudence, Washman, Savannah; Montezuma, West, jr. Liverpool.

Brigs Montpelier, Vose, New Orleans; Oriol, Green, New Orleans; Monticello, Fales, Gibraltar; Ann Wayne, Cofnian, St. Thomas; Monticello, Harvey, St. Petersburg; Frances, Croft, Savannah.

Schrs. General Jackson, Tillett, Edenton, N. C.; Mirror, Wilcox, Hartford; Socrates, Ryder, New York; Emigrant, Prince, Boston; Ahira, Hall, Providence; Mexican, Pepper, Boston; Zeliak, Townsend, New York; Maryland, Firesh, Havana; Carpenter, Teal, New York; Charles, Cogdin, Fernandina; Hiram, Deuke, Richmond; Lade Nicholas, Burroughs, Newark.

Sloops Friendship, Teal, Baltimore; Bolivar, Robinson, St. Johns; Eagle, Smith, Mobile; Dover Packet, Taylor, New York.

JOB PRINTING.

CHAS. ALEXANDER,

(Late of the firm of Atkinson & Alexander,)

AT THE OLD STAND,

112 Chesnut street,

Directly opposite to the Post office,

CONTINUES THE

JOB PRINTING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

☞ Orders left at the publication Office of the DAILY CHRONICLE, No. 49 South Third street, three doors below Chesnut, will be attended to.

Straw Bonnet Manufactory.

MRS. E. HENLEY,

No. 4 North Second street.

CONTINUES to manufacture Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets of fashionable patterns. She has on hand Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets, Leghorn Flats and Cassas do. Leghorn Bolivar Hats, Men's and Boy's Leghorns and Sea-grass hats, pink, blue, white and black satins, do. do. cassas, do. do. Gros de Naples, a variety of fancy ribbons, plain satins and russian ribbons, from 2 to 12, piping, cord, and a great variety of millinery trimmings.

Straw plat and chain gimp by the single yard or larger quantity. Also, English straw plat.

Also, six cases Misses Leghorn hats, do. do. gimp, do. do. straw, at very moderate prices.

N. B. Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms. march 22—3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

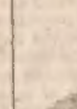
LOST, on Monday, the 6th of March, a Bracelet of fine cord hair, composed of nine strands, and separated into five divisions by large cut beads of the same material.

To the Bracelet is affixed a gold Locket, set with coral, upon which is carved a female head.

Whoever will return the same to No. 249 South Front street, shall receive the above reward. march 21—1t

REAL ESTATE.

Callowhill Street Property.



Will be sold, at Public sale on Monday, the 31st of March, 1828, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, all that certain Three Story Brick Messuage or tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground, situate on the North side of Callowhill street, No. 209, adjoining the corner of Sixth street, and directly opposite the Market; containing in front or breadth on Callowhill street 20 feet, more or less, and in length or depth 60 feet. This property is now established as a Dry Goods Store, and is considered a capital stand for that business. It will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Title indisputable. Terms at Sale. C. J. WOLBERT,
march 22—2t Auctioneer.

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 22—1t

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA;

Warranted superior to any now in use,

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
ULCERS,
MERCURIAL, AND
SYPHILITIC DISEASES:

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN HART & SON, *No. 18 South Second st.*
EDWARD R. GARRIGUES, *cor. of 6th & Market.*
THOS. OLIVER, *N. E. cor. of Front & Catharine.*
P. WILLIAMSON, *N. E. corner of 2d & Almond.*
S. C. SHEPPARD, *No. 107 S. 9th st below Walnut.*
WM. ROVOUDT, *S. W. cor. of Fourth and Wood.*
MCGINNIS, *N. W. corner of Fifth and Race streets.*
WM. SCATTERGOOD, *corner of 2d and Green.*
BURGIN & WOOD, *No. 19 North Third street.*
WM. B. WHITE, *S. E. corner of Union and Third.*
CHARLES MARSHALL, *No. 221 Market street.*
FREDERICK KLETT, *N. E. cor. Callowhill & 2d.*

Also for sale by the principal Druggists throughout the Union.

Certificates and directions printed in a pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price $2, or $18 per dozen.

Orders from any part of the United States, addressed to JOHN A. PARKER, No. 209 North Eighth, four doors above Wood street, or S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, will be attended to. mar 22—6

CEDAR TUBS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of Cedar Tubs and Buckets, such as bathing tubs, table manufacturers, &c.

Shippers, country merchants and others will find it their interest to call and purchase the above articles, as they are constantly manufactured by the subscriber, who will sell them, wholesale and retail, as low as any other person in the city. The workmanship is warranted.

Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

GIDEON COX, Ag.
No 249 Market street above Sixth, and 327 Market street, near Ninth, north side. mar 22—3t

Manager's Office, 121 Chesnut st.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF Pennsylvania. Class No. 3, for 1828—To be drawn on Wednesday the 16th day of April, 18.6, 45 number lottery—6 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$8,000	is		$8,000
1 do	4,000	is		4,000
1 do	2,500	is		2,500
1 do	2,250	is		2,250
4 do	1,000	is		4,000
4 do	500	is		2,000
8 do	250	is		2,000
39 do	50	is		1,950
39 do	40	is		1,560
39 do	30	is		1,170
78 do	15	is		1,170
390 do	10

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CONUNDRUMS.

1 An effigy attends the sight,
If executed just and right;
But tell me why will effigy'd,
The points of a person please.
2 Why would it be considered unmanly in you for to use offence to a grazier.
3 Why is one side of the leaf of a book, like an attendant on a great personage.
4 Why is the British lion like a slave.
5 Why is a colt unlike like a rubber.
6 Why is the letter C like a generalissimo.
7 Why is a dandy like an inmate of the deep.
8 Why are cats like dice.
9 Which is the best part in time of distress.
10 What age do men generally desire.
11 What is life's greatest treasure.

J. S. D.

CHARADE—SELECTED.

My first is the season that favors the reign
Of fairy and wizard and sprite,
All the fancy-bred phantoms that dance through the brain,
In its solemn dominion delight.
For my next, take a female, who ne'er learned to dance,
And (wonderful) ne'er used a glass,
Nor can sing, nor can chatter the language of France,
And whom none ever call'd pretty lass.
Dr. Buchan prescribes, e'er you go to your bed,
A dram of good strong *Conine*,
If in sleep's silent moments, when dreams fill your head,
Of my whole you expect an attack. SENEX.

MUD AND DUST.

I've often wonder'd why it is
That Washington's so muddy,
And why it is so dusty too.
Has often been my study;
At length the reason I have guess'd
Nor longer shall be doubting:
You're blind with *Legislative dust*:
The mud proceeds from *spouting*.

A man was elected to the captaincy of a troop in Ohio. His children heard of the fact at supper, and after they had got to bed were talking about it. Said one of them "Well but our Josh, I say though, aint we all capun's now?" On hearing this, the mother who lay in a bed close to the boys, called out—"No you fool; only your father an' me's capun's."

AMERICAN TITLES.

Abroad, they have a notion that our titles are hereditary, if nothing more; that a judge is only a judge while in office, but after he is out of office; and that all his boys are called judges; so with our generals, and our excellencies, and our honors. The following anecdote we have just heard from the mouth of a friend of ours, who though himself a general, has a very just idea of the worth of a militia title, in the household business of life.—*Yankee.*

Cardinal Richelieu one day said to M. de Lort, a celebrated physician, "I am grey-headed, yet my beard is black. Your head is black, and your beard grey; can you account for these appearances, doctor?" "Easily," replied de Lort; "they proceed from exercise; from the labour of the parts. Your Eminence's *brains* have laboured hard, and so have my *jaws*."

The Emperor of China is now in his 46th year. In early life he was passionately fond of martial exercises, archery, horsemanship, &c.—To increase his muscular strength, he took medicinal preparations, called "strengthening pills," which occasioned the loss of his teeth. He is tall, lank, hollow-cheeked, black-visaged, toothless, and consequently prominent-chinned.

The following traditionary anecdote of Cromwell is from the relation of an old man, who had heard it repeated many times in his youth by some ancient members of his family. During the times of the commonwealth, there befel a scarcity of corn in consequence of a short harvest. Though it was known that the preceding years had produced plentiful crops, yet the farmers of those days, like forestallers and controllers of the markets in later times, artificially increased the scarcity by withholding their grain from the public till a famine appeared to threaten the metropolis. Upon a market day (I was told by my narrator) at Uxbridge, a stout, rubicund respectable, gentlemanly man, dressed like a substantial country yeoman, purchased nearly all the supply of grain in the market. The farmers, supposing him to be employed by some merchants, probably by government, were well pleased with him, and invited him to dine at one of the inns in their company, which invitation he accepted. After dinner, whilst regaling themselves over their tankards, &c. he told them he had a large commission for corn, and was disposed to give a good price. He likewise offered a premium to him who brought the greatest quantity for sale. Accordingly, on the next market day, Uxbridge had never displayed a larger supply of corn. Then too our substantial yeoman, with several attendants and bags of gold. He purchased and paid for nearly all the grain that was brought. The competition among the farmers for the prize had emptied many a groaning granary, and the lucky farmer who had brought the greatest quantity was called for by the gentlemanly purchaser, to receive at his hands the promised douceur. Exultingly he received and pocketed the money: but as he was turning away from his liberal customer, he was asked by that gentleman to return him two pence, which the farmer did accordingly. The gentleman, with a commanding air, and a severe tone, thus addressed him:—"Dost thou know what thy two pence is for?" He answered, "No." "Well, then, I'll tell thee. I consider that thou art the greatest rogue in this market. This two pence is to purchase a cord to hang thee withal. Corporal Stubbs," addressing one of his pretended servants, "there lives a cord twister over the way. With this two pence buy thee a rope, and hang this fellow upon the sign post of this very house, as a warning to all such accursed Achans: for surely, as saith the scripture, 'cursed is he that withholdeth bread from the poor.'" The immediate execution of the farmer took place, for it was Cromwell who commanded it, and Uxbridge market, for the future, was well and regularly supplied with grain.

WEALTH MADE EASY.

Fuller, in his "Worthies of Cornwall," after describing the beautiful seat of Lord Mount Edgecumbe, near Plymouth, says, "this curious and noble mansion so affected the Duke of Medina Sidonia, Admiral of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, (though beholding it at a distance on the sea,) as to reserve it for his own possession, in the portage of this kingdom, which in hopes and expectations they had already conquered." This brings to mind a circumstance which occurred at an early period of the French revolution. A party of mechanics, at a public house in the neighbourhood of Tottenham court road, had one evening been making arrangements as to the future disposition of the estates of certain English Nobl men; when, unhappily, two of the fraternity had each conceived a violent penchant for the mansion and domains of the house of Russell; and so obstinate were they in supporting these claims, that it was at length agreed that the matter should be decided by combat, and they actually milled one another for three quarters of an hour, for the sake of Woburn Abbey. We remember more recently, that in Thistlewood's conspiracy, Preston, the cobler, insisted upon being made a General of Horse, because he had a lame leg, and soon grew tired of walking.

From the New England Farmer.

SWAMP MUCK AS A MANURE.

Mr. Fessenden—In your last publication, a correspondent in New York state, requests some information respecting the use of *swamp muck* as a manure, &c. from some farmer who has been in the habit of making use of the same: in compliance with his wishes, and pleased with the idea that the noxious of we Yankees should be enquired after by our neighbors of the great State, I inform, you that for many years I have used *meadow mud* and *peat mud*, to fill up my barn yard and my hog's wives; that mud is black on the surface of the meadow about three or four feet deep, more or less, with an under layer of a brown color, about the same thickness, down to the hard pan, exhibiting the undigested remains of some coarse grass, the upper layer is reckoned to be the best quality. We dig clear down, and fill the yard with it dropping one cart load close to another, so that after it has got settled and upon a level, it lays about one foot and a half all over the yard. This is done in September or beginning of October, improving a dry spell, when alone the work can be performed.

This done we let the mud lay in the yard until the return of the following fall, and whilst it remains there it is often ploughed and harrowed, so as to lay it open to the benefit of the atmosphere, this cannot be done too often, and if the harrow does not break the lumps sufficiently fine, the hoe must be used, it is then carted away to the land which is to require it the following season, and made up in heaps with alternate layers of hog's eye mud, summer cattle manure, &c.

In April as soon as the weather becomes genial and warm, these heaps are shovelled over fine, breaking the lumps carefully and mixing with the mud, as it is shovelled over, unleached ashes, slacked lime if we have any, and as great a proportion of the winter horse manure as can be spared; this last ingredient in the course of eight or ten days will generate in the heaps the gentle heat of fermentation; the compost is then ready for use and good, and I have found it to answer a valuable purpose for raising a good crop of corn, also of barley, I have used it to a very good purpose to raise ruta baga. Grass seed I sow early in the fall after a crop of barley, or of oats mowed for fodder, ploughing the stubble in as soon after mowing as possible, I then let it lay three weeks to give a chance to the stubble to rot, then sow the seed on the furrow, harrow and roll.

Mud used in this manner, is a valuable article on warm loomy land; but it is indispensible to bring it to a fermentation, as above described, before it is used: it developes its powers and brings them into action; in its natural state I conceive it to be inert and of little value.

C. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his friends that he continues to conduct the PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 112 Chesnut street, over the office of the Saturday Evening Post, and he respectfully solicits their favours in his line, which he will execute at short notice, and on moderate terms. March 1—tf

CANARY BIRDS.

THE subscriber has for sale a large collection of choice and fancy Canary Birds, of the best musical notes of any in the city, which will be sold low for cash or approable trade. Apply to GEORGE LOVATT,
march 8—3t* back of 208 South street, near 7th.

INFORMATION DESIRED.

OF Mr. JOSEPH STEVENS, late of Trowbridge, in England, he living, and will apply to the subscriber, he will hear of something to his advantage, and if any person knows any thing of the said Joseph Stevens, whether he be dead or not, they will greatly oblige his disconsolate mother by giving information thereof to the subscriber. The said Joseph Stevens is about 43 years of age, supposed to have been lately living near Tennessee, following the occupation of a Farmer. Any information of the above person will be most thankfully received by FREDERICK SLADE,
march 1—3t* No. 121 North Water street.

JUST PUBLISHED—*Price $1 50,*

MEDICAL FLORA;

OR, MANUAL OF THE

MEDICAL BOTANY

OF THE UNITED STATES OF

NORTH AMERICA,

CONTAINING

A selection of above 100 Figures and Descriptions of Medical Plants, with their Nature, Qualities, Properties, History, &c.; and Notes or Remarks on nearly 100 Equivalent Substitutes.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME THE FIRST,

ILLUSTRATED

WITH 52 PLATES.

Medical Plants are compound Medicines prepared by the hands of Nature, &c.—Med. Pocket. 31.

BY C. S. RAFINESQUE, A. M....PH. D.

Ex-Prof. of Botany, Natural History, &c. in Transylv. University of Lexington, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, &c.

Member of the Medical Societies of Cincinnati and Lexington—the Philos. Soc. and Lyceum of New York—the Acad. of Nat. Sc. of Philadelphia—the Americ. Antiq. Society—the Kentucky Institute—the Linnean Soc. of Paris—the Imp. Nat. Cur. Soc. of Bonn.—the Imp. Economical Soc. of Vienna—the R. Italian Inst.—the R. Inst. of Nat. Sc. of Naples, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

JUDAH DOBSON, 108 *Chesnut street.*
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, *S. E. corner of Chesnut & 4th.*
R. H. SMALL, 165 *Chesnut street.*
JOHN GRIGG, 9 *North Fourth street.*
E. LITTELL, 88 *Chesnut street.*
URIAH HUNT, 147 *Market street.*
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 *Market street.*
JOSEPH MCDOWELL, 25 *Market street.*
ELIJAH WEAVER, 5 *North Front street.*
H. COWPERTHWAITE, 15 *North Front street.*
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 *Chesnut street.*

A number of Copies will be put up in flexible covers, for the convenience of transporting by mail to any part of the United States.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.
march 1—tf

Artificial Flowers, Patterns, &c.

MISS P. MARTIN, No. 230 Broadway, New York, having been recently engaged in manufacturing and importing Artificial Flowers, offers them at wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms, and invites the orders of country merchants and milliners. Patterns for every style of lace, muslin, lead and rug work, for caps, collars, bags, boots, &c. &c. of the latest fashions in great variety always on hand.

Miss St. M. the *only Repairer of damaged Leghorn* in America, will execute all orders in that department of her business in a neat manner.
march 15—11t

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply.
march 18—tf THOMAS KINSEY, jr.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

HAVANA TOBACCO SEED.

FROM the best Tobacco grown upon the Island of Cuba, called Vuelta Abajo, one ounce sufficient for five acres. For sale at the Manufactory of

JACOB MAYLAND & Co.

N. W. corner of Third and Race street, Philadelphia.

The subscriber having been commissioned to the Havana, by Jacob Mayland & Co. to purchase for them this very high priced and superior high flavoured Tobacco, *direct from the Planters*, procured at the above time a quantity of the seed, which he now offers for sale as above. Those who had of it last year, and found it agreeable to his printed directions accompanying the seed, succeeded in good experience.
march 1—4t L. GARNIER.

TEETH.

THE TEETH should be prevented from pressing one against another in early life.

Tartar should be prevented with dental instruments from eating the gums from the teeth and destroying their roots.

Teeth should be plugged before they become tender—fixing or plugging of timely performed gives no pain.

Teeth used in the mouth without plugging at all operations for their preservation performed upon moderate terms.

B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist.*

No. 194 North 4th street above Race street. Removed from Vine street. march 15—3t*

ESSAYS AT POETRY.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE Life of EGERNIUS LAUDE WATTS, and a collection of FUGITIVE PIECES, by Edwin Augustus Atlee, M. D. Philadelphia. For sale by

JUDAH DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
URIAH HUNT, 147 Market street.
ISAAC PUGH, S. E. Race and 3d st.
S. I. WETHY, 31 North 4th street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
march 1—tf

THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

On MONDAY, the 7th of April, 1828, will be Published, the First Number of a Daily Evening Paper, under the above title.

IT is intended to offer to the patronage of the Public, a Journal to be conducted on liberal and independent principles, and guided by the laws of honesty and decorum acknowledged by honourable men in the transaction of private life; which, with the utmost freedom of discussion on all subjects which it may treat, shall treat with due respect the customs and opinions of society in all its relations, never sacrificing the cause of Truth to considerations that are too often allowed to prevail. To elevate the standard of the Public Press, by carefully avoiding all that may tend to degrade, and, by active and assiduous exertion, to extend the stock of general knowledge and entertainment, shall be objects constantly in view.

Republican by inclination, habit, and principle—regarding the Constitution of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, as excellently adapted to fulfil the great objects of government, we shall always declare our political opinions to be tried by those standards. We shall not put on the livery of either of those parties into which the people of this country are now divided; but we shall not avoid the discussion of any subject of political interest, on account of its connexion with party questions. The fear of being numbered among the devoted adherents of an Administration, shall not stifle our approbation of measures calculated to promote the public welfare; nor shall we be slow to censure what we think wrong, from the apprehension of being committed in the ranks of their systematic opponents. In these, as in all other questions, we shall seek Truth where we hope to find her, and present her, without disguise or mutilation, to the world: strictly adhering to it in course, we hope to offer an acceptable substitute for the useless mimicking zeal of Party, and, notwithstanding the excitement that exists, and for some time longer, will probably continue, our expectations are sanguine, that the faithful performance of this portion of our duty will receive the approbation of the judicious and the liberal.

We shall be forward to protect the characters of our Country and its citizens against malevolent attacks from any quarter. Strictures on either, founded in truth, and tending to our improvement, we shall receive as they deserve, and endeavour to point out the mode of making them useful.

The proceedings of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature, with such transactions of the other State Governments as may appear interesting, shall be duly attended to. Foreign and Domestic Intelligence shall be carefully selected from every accessible source, and presented in a form as attractive as we can devise; including reports of such trials and decisions in the Courts of Justice as may be thought likely to attract attention from the nature of the facts, or the principles involved in them.

The interests of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly the systems of Internal Improvement, shall command our best endeavours to support them.

To Literature, and especially that of our own Country, an ample portion of our care shall be devoted; and to this department we shall always turn, as to a recreation and relief from more irksome duties. If, by establishing a title to confidence, the praise or censure of the DAILY CHRONICLE become important, we shall refuse to promote every meritorious literary enterprise, observing in this, as in every thing else, the strictest impartibility. The earliest indications of talent we shall always be disposed to treat with kindness. The loftiest reputation shall not controul the expression of our own opinion on the performance of its possessor; while we trust that the tone and spirit of our remarks will secure us against the imputation of arrogance. The pretensions of those who may rely on other grounds than their own worth, we shall endeavour so to reduce to their proper level, and every thing tending to encourage vice, in any shape, shall be assailed with as much vigour as we can bring to the task.

The popular branches of Science, and even those portions of professional learning which may be rendered intelligible and interesting to general readers, shall not be neglected. Mechanical inventions and improvements, which are daily extending the physical power of man, and to which our own countrymen have contributed so much, we shall think entitled to especial regard.

We shall endeavour to procure the earliest and most correct Commercial information. Advertisements, Marine Intelligence, and every thing usually considered within the province of a Daily Paper, are included in our design.

The proprietors of the DAILY CHRONICLE have no doubt that a Journal conforming to this plan, and conducted with a competent share of ability will receive sufficient encouragement to reward the labour and responsibility of the enterprize. In *deeds* to their promises, they have no fear that they shall ever be found wanting. As to their capacity to perform what they have undertaken, they can only express their hope, that unremitting zeal and diligence will go far towards supplying their deficiencies.

☞ The DAILY CHRONICLE will be published by CHARLES ALEXANDER (late of the firm of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,) at No. 49, SOUTH THIRD STREET, at EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Gentlemen at a distance wishing to patronize "The Daily Chronicle," will accompany their orders, addressed to the publisher, with six months subscription in *advance*, and they will be promptly attended to.

Country Editors, who are disposed to assist in promoting the circulation of the *Daily Chronicle*, will confer a favour by inserting the above, and will then by entitle themselves to a free exchange. March 1—tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-partnership of Samuel C. Atkinson and Charles Alexander, under the firm of *Atkinson and Alexander*, was dissolved on the 23d day of February, 1828, by mutual consent. The publication of the Casket and Saturday Evening Post will be continued by S. C. Atkinson, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said concern.

S. C. ATKINSON,
CHARLES ALEXANDER.

All persons indebted, in any way, to the firm of Atkinson & Alexander, are respectfully solicited to make payment, promptly, to enable the subscriber to make a complete and speedy settlement of the accounts; and those having demands against the firm, are requested to present them to S. C. ATKINSON.
March 1, 1828.

MOORE HALL MILL TO RENT,

FRUIT MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business, lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 68 Market street. JAMES WOOD, M. H.
march 8—tf

SELECT CLASSES

OF YOUNG LADIES TAUGHT,

By D. HUTTON,

AT No. 19 Jansom street, four doors below Eighth street.

MORNING CLASSES.

First, Penmanship.
Second, English Grammar and History.
Third, Arithmetic.
Fourth, Geography.

Composition, Book Keeping, by double entry, and the ornamental branches of the Mathematics will be taught as industriously as expense. Terms moderate.

Five Quarters of 12 weeks each.

For the four specified classes collectively, $10 00
For each class separately, 3 00
The latter branches separately, 10 00
Altogether, 12 00

No pains will be spared to render satisfaction.

As to reference enough could be given, but the subscriber having been twelve years in the business, and known as a teacher, it is deemed superfluous.

Having found by experience that one great reason of pupils not making a greater proficiency in study is, the erroneous mode of blending the branches of education together, crowding the minds of children with so much, and loading their memories with so confused a mass of matter, (thus counteracting the attention of the teacher to as many objects together or in quick succession, that it is impossible to convey their instruction on each branch which the young mind requires) he has adopted this plan.

Hoping to meet with a liberal patronage from a generous and enlightened public, I subscribe myself their friend.
march 18—4t D. H.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AN elegant work of the city of Philadelphia; a revival of the best plates of Birch's well known views of the city, with additions, comprising eleven sheets of the most interesting subjects. The Frontispiece is a correct Portrait of Penn's Tree, taken in its highest prime by Thomas Birch, and but little before its decay, a commendation is now conferred upon its state in white marble.

This part of the work has been long out of print, separated from its sister subjects and inferior plates, with an intention of supplying and placing it upon a better basis for a more extensive work; the city has also named many future by emorials of elegant structures and damages by fire; it is the invention of the proprietor in his supplement, to supply those losses with other memorable relics, such as shall be worthy to curse in with the new improvements, and to construct the work so that it may be bound with cards and sheets to receive all other publications illustrative of the city, and place it on the principles of Pennant's London, for the use of History. To be had at Mr. Dobson's, 108 Chesnut street, or at the Proprietor's, No. 169 Cherry street, between Sixth and Seventh. mar 8—tf

Hides, Leather, &c.

JOSEPH HOWELL & CO. at their old stand 101 Chesnut Street, keep a constant supply of Spanish Hides, dry salted, Tanner's and Currier's tools, and a general assortment of leather, finished and in the rough, all of which will be sold low for cash, or the usual credit.

All kinds of leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given, or taken in exchange for Hides.

Leather stored free of charge, and sold on commission.
jan 5—3mcow

Auction Goods at 4 per cent.

AT No. 48 North 4th St. 3 doors above Arch, 1 case 1200 yards English spotted muslins at 31 1-4 cts. usual retail price 37 1-2 cts., 43 doz. M'Ms brown and colored cotton hose at 50 cts. a pair, usual retail price 62 1-2; 300 dozen Ladies assorted coloured Hose at 37 1-2 cts. a pair, usual retail price 50 cts.; 800 yards 6-4 German oil cloth for table covers at 37 1-2, usual retail price 50 cts.; 3 cases superior No. 8 London pins 6 1-4 cts. per sheet, usual retail price 12 1-2 cts.; 1 quarter cask 2 cts. per spool; Ladies ball's from No. 8 to No. 40, at 1 cent per ball; threaded and warranted brown; 20 dozen gredinge holders at 6 1-4 cts. usual price 75 cts.; a large assortment of brown and bleached muslins which will be retailed at the wholesale price; still a few left of those superior large gredinge silk bibbs, at 62 per bibb, they are retailing them at 75 at 81 1-2.
march 12—tf JOHN KENNEDY.

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia. JOB W. FOLWELL, Agent,
jan 19—6m* 312 North Front street.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing in the city of Philadelphia,

THE

"FARMER'S MAGAZINE,"

FOR the encouragement of AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY, and MISCELLANEOUS KNOWLEDGE.

"Knowledge is power"—Bacon.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from AUTHENTIC SOURCES relative to the improvements and management of remarkable Farms, manures of manure, number and kind of STOCK, farming utensils, fallowing, &c.; AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS; drawings and descriptions of USEFUL INVENTIONS; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandmen; improvements in the breed of DOMESTIC ANIMALS; accounts of such FOREIGN and DOMESTIC trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains as are found or deemed necessary or useful for subsistence comfort or ornament, with INFORMATION relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the RURAL ECONOMY of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such REPORTS, addresses and papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES of this and other states.

A LAND REGISTER, will contain, as far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, FOR SALE, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed USEFUL.

Space will be allowed for the SOLID and STERLING BEAUTIES of LITERATURE, the useful arts and sciences, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography, Voyages and Travels, state of the MARKETS in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE will be published SEMI-MONTHLY; the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That FORM and SIZE has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for *binding*, while the quality of the paper, the *beauty* of the type, (*entirely new*,) and the general excellency of the work, will be such, as it is hoped will afford great satisfaction to the Publishers, and GRATIFY ITS PATRONS.

Editors giving the above a few insertions will be entitled to a copy of the work. Address L. Z. RICHARDSON & Co. Agents for the Proprietors, Philadelphia. march 1—4t*

SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON of middle age and steady habits, wants a situation as Salesman in a Flour, Hardware, Dry Good or Stationary Store; can keep a plain set of books, or write in a counting house, would take an agency to go to the westward, &c. &c. Good recommendations can be given. A line addressed to S. S. S. and left at this office will be duly attended to. march 15—3t

Allen Haines & Richard H. Stockton,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves in the wholesale and retail Dry Good business, trading under the firm of HAINES & STOCKTON, at No. 67 North Second street, where a share of patronage is respectfully solicited. Just received a general assortment of Staple and French Goods. march 15—3t*

GOVERNESS WANTED.

WANTED, ten miles from the city, a lady, qualified to instruct a few children in music, and the usual branches of an English education; a knowledge of French would be desirable. A letter addressed to W. H. Rutledge, Esq. mentioning qualifications and references, will be attended to. march 11—3t*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 16th day of April next, at the house now kept by Joseph Wilkes, innkeeper, in Mount Holly, in the County of Burlington, books will be opened to receive subscriptions for the company called "The President, Managers and Company for the improvement of the navigation of the North Branch of Raneocas Creek," agreeable to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to empower the Governor of this State to incorporate a company to improve the Navigation of the North Branch of Raneocas Creek," and of the supplements thereto, dated March 13, 1828.

JOHN BLACK,
ANTHONY E. EARL,
SAMUEL W. BUDD,
JOHN DOBBINS,
ABRAHAM BROWN } Commissioners.
march 13—4t

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE subscriber formerly residing in Race street, below Seventh, respectfully informs the public, that he has recommenced a Domestic Carpet Manufactory, at No. 215 Race, first above 7th street, where he continues the business more extensively, on an improved plan and pledges himself to give full satisfaction to all who will favour him with their orders. JOSEPH MALCOLMSON.
march 19—3t*

Maelzel's Exhibition of the CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW, &c. &c.

No. 48 South Fifth street,

BETWEEN WALNUT and PRUNE, will re-open for a short time every evening, (Sundays excepted.) Exhibition to commence precisely at half past seven o'clock.

Doors open half an hour previously.

Admittance 50 cents—Children half price.
march 13—tf

WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Printing business, aged about 14 or 15 of good moral character, one who is familiar with U. S. will be preferred. Apply at the Office.

REAL ESTATE.

WILL be offered for Public Sale, on Fifth-Day, the 17th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of STEPHEN HORNE, in Darby, a lot, containing about one acre more or less, situated in the said Village of Darby, in Delaware County, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, and bounded by land of Ann Povey and the Chester and Springfield road; on which is erected a large Brick and Stone Dwelling, now occupied by a number of families, and well adapted for a weaving establishment or other public business.

Conditions made known at the time of sale, and those wishing to view the property previous thereto, may apply to the Subscriber, living in Darby aforesaid.
2 mo. 13—2t* JOSEPH DODGSON.

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 13—6m*

PULMEL,

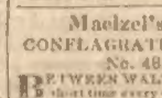
A safe and efficient specific Remedy for the

CONSUMPTION,

AND NOTHING ELSE.

HAS been discovered by a medical gentleman of Philadelphia; it is a new compound of vegetable substances, susceptible of many efficient forms and operating by internal use and inhalation. It has been found available in the first stage of and in almost all the kinds of consumption; it cures the disease or prevents its formation in those liable. Price one dollar per bottle, or 12 cents wholesale, for the System or Balsam of PULMEL. Orders must be sent to ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, who are the only distributors of this valuable official preparation. dec 21

NEW ARRANGEMENT.



Columbian Transportation Line, between Philadelphia and New York, via Bordentown and Washington, for the conveyance of merchandize, specie, baggage, &c. by Steamboats Pennsylvania and New York, four every day, (Sunday except d.)

The Proprietors respectfully inform the public that they have effected insurance against fire and water to a liberal amount, on merchandize shipped by their Line; they also have effected insurance against fire on merchandize stored in each of their offices in Philadelphia and New York for the benefit of Shippers and consignees.

For freight apply at the office, No. 81 North Front street, Philadelphia, and at No. 31 Washington street, New York.

VAN SANTVOORD, NORCROSS & Co.
march 18—3t*

ROBBERY.

THE store of the subscriber was broken open on the evening of the 11th inst. between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, and a number of articles stolen, viz.

1 Second hand silver watch, maker's name Mr. Williams, London No. 7564—Gerrard Lewis, do. No. 4314—Bellis, do. No. 121—Geo. H. Barback, do.—Chapleston, London, No. 10,660—M. Standard, Liverpool, No. 7,717, also silver watch chains, fine gen knives, plated spoons, silver purse clasps, and a variety of articles not able to particularize.

The public are requested to be on their guard, and detain any articles of the above description that may be offered for sale, for which a suitable reward will be given.

M. ATTMORE, *North Water.*
march 18—tf S. E. Corner Front and Chesnut St.

REMOVAL.

STRYKER AND POGUE have removed from No. 31 North 3d St. to No. 97 ½ Market st. between 2d and 3d streets, in the Store lately occupied by T. I. & R. Folwell, where they offer for sale a general assortment of British French and Domestic Dry Goods, at the very lowest market prices.
march 18—3m

AMERICAN PORCELAIN.

THE Subscribers having brought the manufacture of this article to a high state of perfection, inform the public that they can be supplied with American China of a quality equal in strength and beauty to any that can be imported, and upon the most reasonable terms at their stores, No. 56 and 57 Atwater, where orders will be thankfully received.

Suit sale or fancy ware to suit the taste of individuals will be executed agreeably to order in the neatest style.

A liberal discount will be allowed to dealers, and when their demands are sufficiently extensive, the rise of the ware will be given into their hands.
march 8—tf TUCKER & HULME.

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 lbs. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in packs from 20 to 40 lbs. in suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets.

CLERMONT ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be opened on the 1st of 4th month (April) next as a boarding school for boys.

The course of studies will be Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, and the Elements of Natural Philosophy.

Terms for Tuition, Boarding and Washing, &c. $25 per quarter in advance. Latin and French $4 per quarter additional. The situation is one of the most healthy and pleasant in the vicinity of the city, 5 miles distant from it on the road leading from Frankford to Germantown.

SAMUEL S. GRISCOM.

Refers: see in the city to Jacob Ridgway or Thomas Roth, Esqrs. mar 22 3m*

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED. ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 202 FILBERT STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 70 South Front street, above Walnut has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, sauce pans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin, Lead, Spelter, Wire* of all sizes, Bars, Block Head Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

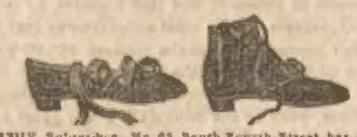
CITIZENS' STEAM BOAT LINE FOR NEW YORK,

Through in one day, via Bordentown and Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

The Steam Boat Pennsylvania, Captain E. W. Kelton, leaves Arch street wharf every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock. Passengers for New York will take the coaches at Bordentown to Washington, then take the Steam Boat New York, Captain Jeffries, and arrive in New York the same afternoon. Fare through only $4.

N. B. For seats apply at the office, No. 23 North Third street, opposite the City Hotel, No. 8 Arch street, corner of Front street, or of the Captain on board the Boat at Arch street wharf. feb 23—tf

To Western and Southern MERCHANTS.



THE Subscriber, No. 63, South Fourth Street, has constantly on hand and for sale a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' Misses, and Children's fashionable Boots, and Shoes, of a superior quality and workmanship, of his own manufacture. Country merchants and others will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the prices will be low for cash or approved paper.
jan 12—4m JOSEPH T. M'MULLIN.

E. BRIGHT,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MANUFACTURER,

No. 66, ARCH STREET, BELOW THIRD.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at the shortest notice.
feb 9—3m

GEORGE MILNER,

CARPET WEAVER,

HAS removed from his Old Stand, No. 100 North Fifth Street, to No. 80 Vine Street, first door above Second Street.

N. B. Customer's Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms. Also, Carpets constantly on hand, for sale at the above place. feb 9—7t*

PATENT SHOE THREADS,

AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by

JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
feb 9—6m 24 Lombard street, above Second.

BYBERRY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

IN a pleasant and healthy situation 14 miles from Philadelphia, 7½ from Bristol turnpike and half a mile from Friend's meeting house. The usual branches of Reading, writing, Arithmetic and the mathematics, Grammar, and Geography with the use of maps and Globes are taught.

The price of board and tuition has been raised to $31 per quarter payable in advance and $1.34 per quarter for washing and mending. For further information apply to Hannah & Walton No 37 Market street or to

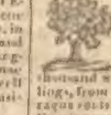
2 mo. 29 HENRY PIKE, Byberry.
March 1 4t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB ROADS, late of Byberry Township, Philadelphia county deceased are requested to make early payment, and those having just demands to present them for settlement.

SILAS ROADS, } Administrators.
march 1—4t* ALLEN DYER, }

JOHN EVANS



Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has established a nursery on the new Frankford road, near Master street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Fruit and Forest trees, and upwards of fifty thousand white Italian Mulberry for Silk Worms from seedlings, from one to four years old. Also, a quantity of asparagus roots from one to three years old. Orders sent to the Kensington Post Office, Pa. will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ Rose plants of all kinds as above. feb 23—3t*

A CARD.

Nathan Bailey & Francis Wessels

HAVING entered into co-partnership, under the firm of BAILEY & WESSELS, avail themselves of the opportunity of informing country merchants and others that they intend keeping a general assortment of DRY GOODS at No. 16 North Second Street, which they will dispose of at reduced prices, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine.

NATHAN BAILEY,
FRANCIS WESSELS.

The subscribers request to have his individual business respectively to persons indebted to make payment, and those having any demands to present them for settlement.

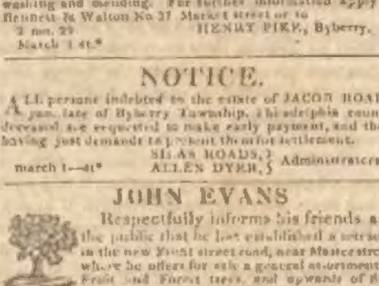
FRANCIS WESSELS,
march 8—3t 19 North 2d street.

DR. CHAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Rhett, M. D. and A. M. Pawley, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MORHEAD,
2 South Second street.
MILLER & MORRIS,
feb 16—tf 46 Chesnut street.



WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to